

Scrapbook June - December 1973 3 of 3

Nixon move brings relief in Va.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Virginia's governor and members of the congressional delegation seemed relieved when President Nixon agreed to turn over the controversial White House tapes to a federal judge.

Republican Gov. Linwood Holton, in Salem Tuesday night, said, "I think the President has done the right thing."

"The mood of the country will be one of relief that the information on the tapes is going to be revealed."

Holton said he knew the President had adhered to a very strong constitutional belief and had acted in good faith in guarding the tapes.

The release of the tapes, he said, "should remove the last remaining element that has caused such a serious problem of public relations and credibility."

The governor added that he thought the latest developments would have little effect in statewide races in Virginia.

"I have confidence in the basic fairness of Virginians," he said, adding that he thought the candidates would be assessed by the voters on the basis of their own merits.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., an independent, said he thought the President "acted wisely" Tuesday and that "many of the problems would have been avoided had they (the tapes) been released" months ago.

Republican Sen. William L. Scott said Nixon "made the

right decision...This should take the heat off any suggestion of impeachment."

None of Virginia's congressmen had appeared happy at the prospect of possible impeachment action against the President.

"I am delighted," said 1st District Rep. Thomas N. Downing, a Democrat. "I feel sure the pressure was overwhelming..."

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reason for him not to turn them over...I think he's averted a constitutional crisis by his move."

Republican Rep. Robert Daniel of the 4th District said he was "relieved," and 3rd District Democratic Rep. David Satterfield III said he was "pleased to hear" that Nixon had decided to turn the tapes over to U. S. District Court Judge John Sirica.

"I think the pro-impeachment forces now have the

winds knocked out of their sails," said Daniel.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, 6th District Republican, said he was "very pleased."

"My reaction...is very favorable," Butler said. "I believe it will go a long way toward calming the emotional atmosphere that has developed as a result of those events last week."

And a spokesman for 8th District Republican Rep. Stanford E. Parris said Par-

ris felt Nixon's action Tuesday "solves the problem."

Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel, 15th, declined any definitive comment.

"I question whether I should comment because I could be called to sit in judgment on this question," Daniel said.

Roanoke Times
10/25/74

The News

LOCAL

OCT 26

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1973

B-1

Solons Sigh With Relief As Nixon Surrenders Tapes

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Virginia members of Congress breathed almost audible sighs of relief Tuesday when President Nixon agreed to surrender the controversial White House tapes to a federal judge.

"I am delighted," said 1st District Democratic Rep. Thomas N. Downing. "I feel sure the pressure was overwhelming..."

"If he's got no worries about the tapes, there's no reason for

him not to turn them over...I think he's averted a constitutional crisis by his move."

Downing's reaction more or less mirrored the views of other Virginia congressmen, none of whom had appeared happy at the prospect of possible impeachment action against the President.

Republican Rep. Robert Daniel of the 4th District said he was "relieved," and 3rd District Democratic Rep. David

Satterfield III said he was "pleased to hear" that Nixon had decided to turn the tapes over to U. S. District Court Judge John Sirica.

"I think the pro-impeachment forces now have the winds knocked out of their sails," said Daniel.

"I should think it would resolve a lot of questions which arose over the weekend," said Satterfield.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, an independent, said he thought "the President has acted wisely" and that "many of the problems would have been avoided had they (the tapes) been released" months ago.

Republican Sen. William L. Scott said Nixon "made the right decision...This should take the heat off any suggestion of impeachment."

Rep. G. William Whitehurst, 2nd District Republican, said it was "the most off-again, on-again situation I've ever seen in my life..."

"I'm relieved that it diminishes the chances of impeachment," Whitehurst said, "but doesn't it make all of the anguish and grief we've gone through seem superfluous?"

Whitehurst added that he hoped "the confidentiality of the tapes — the part that doesn't relate to Watergate — will be respected."

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, 6th District Republican, said he was "very pleased."

"My reaction...is very favorable," Butler added. "I believe it will go a long way toward calming the emotional atmosphere that has developed as a result of those events of last week."

A spokesman for Rep. Stan Parris, R-8th, said Parris felt Nixon's action Tuesday "solves the problem."

"We think it will probably substantially take the winds out of the sails of those calling for impeachment," the spokesman said.

Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel, D-5th, declined any definitive comment.

"I question whether I should comment because I could be called to sit in judgment on this question," Daniel said.

Resume probe, Butler says

10/24/73
W-N

By JACK BETTS

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Caldwell Butler today said the President has created a "confidence gap" that can be resolved only by re-establishing an independent office to conduct the Watergate investigation.

The 6th District Republican said President Nixon's decision to release the Watergate tapes was long overdue and

"a move in the right direction."

He added that the President "has systematically created for himself a confidence gap that can only be resolved by a truly independent prosecutor and for that reason I think we've got to find some legislation that will meet this need."

"The President created the problem for himself by his recent actions and I think if he's going to restore confidence in the office of the presidency, which I have but the country doesn't seem to share, then legislation has to be considered," Butler said.

Butler, a member of the House Judiciary Committee

that will be considering the nomination of minority leader Gerald Ford to be vice president, impeachment resolutions and related legislation, said he was disappointed that the committee has not scheduled meetings on those matters.

"I'm highly critical of that. There's no reason why we can't get to Ford early next week, and another important thing is for us to decide how we're going to proceed in these matters," said Butler.

He added that he was gratified that Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., has publicly promised Ford's nomination will not be held up by resolutions dealing with impeachment or

investigating the President's actions.

"The speaker and the Democratic leadership, of course, are political animals and we'll have to wait and judge their words by their actions. I believe, with all these impeachment resolutions, that it's incumbent on us to move ahead swiftly on Mr. Ford's confirmation," said Butler.

Bristol Republican William Wampler said he, too, was pleased with the President's decision to surrender the tapes.

The 9th District representative said he wasn't sure how he'd vote on re-establishing the office of independent Watergate prosecutor.

News-Gazette, Lexington, Virginia October 24, 1973 Page ~~15~~ 12

A fire



OFFICIAL GATHERING at Saturday's meeting of the Rockbridge County Farm Bureau includes (l to r) Clarence Tardy, vice president of the Virginia Farm Bureau; C. A. Marks district director of the Virginia Farm Bureau; Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, guest speaker; and John W. Watts, president of the Rockbridge Farm Bureau. (see story on page 13).

Beavers photo

10/24/73 Cor Va'n

Holton, Scott, Byrd

All Express Relief

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel, D-5th, declined any definitive comment.

"I question whether I should comment because I could be called to sit in judgment on this question," Daniel said.

Butler Sets Area Visits

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler will be in his Waynesboro office at 10 a.m. tomorrow and in the Staunton City Hall at 1:30 p.m., Congressional business permitting, to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they have encountered with the federal government.

"I am particularly interested in learning the reaction of my constituents to the recent actions and announcements by the President," Rep. Butler said.

The meeting in Waynesboro will be in Room 111 of the Post Office Building. The meeting in Staunton will be in the Staunton City Council chambers.

Although appointments are unnecessary, anyone interested in scheduling a time may call Miss Mary Frances Whissen, secretary of the Waynesboro office, at 942-7758, a spokesman said.

Anyone wishing to discuss a particular problem with Mr. Butler should bring to the meeting all papers and correspondence dealing with the matter in addition to knowing veterans claim and Social Security numbers, according to a spokesman.

10/25/73

Salem Times
Register



FORMER GOV. MILLS GODWIN, above left, greeted well-wishes at a Godwin campaign rally in Salem Tuesday. Prof. Julius Prufer of Salem, center, and Gov. Linwood Holton joined the festivities. Below, Congressman Caldwell Butler addresses the crowd of about 300 Republicans and some Democrats.

Register Photos by Pat Hooker



ader, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1973 9

Butler will confer with area residents

Sixth District U.S. Rep. Caldwell Butler will be in his Waynesboro office Friday morning and Staunton City Hall that afternoon to meet with residents wishing to discuss problems they have encountered with the federal government, congressional business permitting.

"I am particular interested in learning the reaction of my constituents to the recent actions and announcements by the President," Rep. Butler said.

The meeting in Waynesboro will begin at 10 a.m. in room 111 of the Post Office Building, 200 S. Wayne Ave. Friday afternoon, Rep. Butler will be in council chambers at 1:30 o'clock.

Although appointments are unnecessary, anyone interested in scheduling a time may telephone Miss Mary Frances Whissen, secretary of the Waynesboro office, at 942-7758. In Staunton, persons can reach that office by asking for enterprise 758.

Butler Seeks Citizen Views On Watergate

Times Shenandoah Bureau

STAUNTON—Citizens will have a chance to tell 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler their views on Watergate-related matters Friday in Waynesboro and Staunton.

Butler will be in his Waynesboro office Friday morning and at Staunton City Hall that afternoon to meet with citizens in open-door meetings.

"I am particularly interested in learning the reaction of my constituents to the recent actions and announcements by the President," Butler said in a release issued Thursday by his office.

The meeting in Waynesboro will begin at 10 a.m. at his office in Room 111 of the Post Office Building. Friday afternoon, Butler will be in Staunton City Council chambers in the city hall, beginning at 1:30.

Though appointments are unnecessary, anyone interested in scheduling a time may call Miss Mary Frances Whissen, secretary of the Waynesboro office, at 942-7758.

Butler says confidence is shaken

10/28/73 p. 3

Staunton Va. News

Confidence in President Nixon has been shaken by recent Watergate developments, particularly the firing of special prosecutor Archibald Cox, 6th District U.S. Rep. Caldwell Butler said Friday after holding open meetings with constituents in Staunton and Waynesboro.

After talking with 50 persons, Mr. Butler said "the general tenor" of the discussions was that national confidence in Mr. Nixon has declined and that a pressing need exists for changes in the executive branch.

One constituent called the firing of Cox an "irrational move" since the Supreme Court had yet to rule on whether the presidential tapes had to be released.

Mr. Butler replied that the firing was a "conscious decision and a wrong one" based on bad advice from lawyers.

Later, the Congressman said proposed legislation to establish a special prosecutor independent of presidential control and a solution to the Mideast crisis might restore some of the lost confidence in the administration.

He said his mail indicated that reactions of constituents immediately following Cox's firing was "extremely negative", although a "cooling off period" has apparently set in.

CF. 10/29/73

Gregson in Clifton Forge Tuesday to meet citizens

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative, Jeff S. Gregson will be in the Clifton Forge city hall Tuesday, Nov. 6, 2-5 p.m., to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Clifton Forge is one of 10 monthly meetings Gregson holds in the district.

He will return to Clifton Forge on the first Tuesday afternoon of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular open door meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a nonscheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the Gregson visits to compliment the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Gregson will have a tape recorder for use by persons desiring to record personal messages to Rep. Butler, who will respond directly.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with him should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the

case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Since the Congress does not legislate over schools, highway construction projects, drivers' licenses, and state and local court decisions, Gregson will be unable to discuss these matters.

Butler Aide To Be Here

6th District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative Mr. Jeff S. Gregson will be in the Buena

Vista City Hall on Thursday, November 1, from 2:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m. to meet with citizens wishing to discuss

problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Buena Vista is one of ten monthly meetings Mr. Gregson holds in the district.

Since the Congress does not legislate over schools, highway construction projects, drivers' licenses, and state and local court decisions, Mr. Gregson will be unable to discuss these matters.

BUENA VISTA NEWS

11/1/73

The Godwin-Holton-Butler affair at the Salem Civic Center was very interesting. We were sorry we didn't get to talk with Mr. Godwin at any length at all because he

was suffering from a terrible case of laryngitis. Even his speech had to be made for him. Gov. Holton was in rare form - affable, friendly - the same kind of man he appeared before he became governor. The office of Governor of Virginia appears so awesome, I was a bit nervous about talking with him. But he was very easy and pleasant. He has lost none of his charm and appeal.

Congressman Butler and Gov. Holton were asked a myriad of questions about the President's recent firing of Archibald Cox, special prosecutor in the Watergate affair, and the resignations of Elliott Richardson and William Ruckelshaus. It was unfortunate that the timing of the rally coincided with these awful events, because few of the reporters could think of any other major topic of concern. Mr. Godwin, however, was spared - his throat hurt too much to talk at all.

Mayor Clinton Slusher gave the welcoming speech. Vice Mayor Glenn Simmers had a front row seat. The audience was friendly, and the music loud and lively. There was even a sprinkling of Democrats and former Democrats in the audience - some of whom, I happen to know, are strong Godwin supporters.

Before the rally, there was a small reception in one of the private rooms at the Civic Center. There were elegant iced drinks, ham biscuits and sandwiches, which disappeared rapidly. It was all very pleasant - except for the ghost at the feast - Watergate.

Gov. J.A.W.
11/2/73
1973

Butler To Have Representative In This Area

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative Jeff S. Gregson, will be at Covington City Hall on Tuesday, Nov. 6, from 9:30 a.m. until noon to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Covington is one of ten monthly meetings Gregson will hold in the district.

He will return to Covington on the first Tuesday morning of each month. These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door Meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a nonscheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the Gregson visits to complement the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Gregson will have a tape recorder for use by persons desiring to record personal messages to Rep. Butler, who will respond directly.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with him should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

As Congress does not legislate over schools, highway construction projects, drivers' licenses, and state and local court decisions, Gregson will be unable to discuss these matters.

Butler plans area visits during vacation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sixth District Cong. M. Caldwell Butler announced today that his staff representative will not conduct the open door meeting scheduled for Clifton Forge, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

"I hope to be able to make personal visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess and prior to the time Congress shall reconvene. With this possibility, the regularly scheduled open door meetings will be an unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortages, and I have decided not to conduct these meetings for December. January is still an open question," he said.

Any citizen wishing to discuss items of concern can still contact any of his three district offices located in the post office buildings in Lynchburg, Roanoke, and Waynesboro, as well as his office in Washington, D.C.

"Please do not hesitate to call and reverse the charges if not within a toll-free exchange," he said.

Butler also announced today that his staff representative will not conduct the open door meeting scheduled for Covington Dec. 4.

Mobile Homes Court plans open house

STUARTS DRAFT — Open house activities are slated this weekend at Augusta Farms Mobile Home Court, located off Va. 643 near Stuarts Draft High School.

Participating in official ceremonies at 11 a.m. Saturday will be Sixth District U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler; State Sen. H. D. Dawbarn; Del. J. Marshall Coleman; David S. Showker Jr., chairman of the Augusta County Board of Supervisors; R. F. Huff, county administrator and William A. Diehl, president of the developing company. Master of ceremonies will be Al Charles.

Among other specially invited guests are Del. A. R. Giesen; H. H. Ralston, Augusta County planner; W. L. Hart, engineer-

director of the Augusta County Service Authority; Augusta County Sheriff John Kent, and members of the Augusta County Board of Supervisors.

According to Mr. Diehl, the area will eventually include 600 mobile home sites, 300 apartments and 200 individual homes. Utilities, including sewer, water, electricity and cable tv, are provided. The mobile home court is only the first step in a total planned living community, Mr. Diehl emphasized.

After 12 months of planning, ground was broken for the project on Sept. 5, 1971, beginning two years of construction, in order to develop the initial 225 mobile home rental sites. Included are paved streets, curb and sidewalks, off-street parking, street lights, seven separate playgrounds, underground utilities, cable tv and a community center building. All spaces run an average of 50 by 100 feet in size, are completely landscaped, and many choice lots are wooded.

More than thirty mobile homes are already occupied in the court, and Diehl Mobile Homes will hold open house in 10 new 1974 models over the weekend.

Other highlights of the celebration will include free record albums or steak dinners to the first 50 families arriving and registering at the court after 10 a.m. Saturday, registration for cash accounts at Augusta County Savings & Loan Association, with the drawing to be held 5 p.m. Sunday, to determine winners, and free refreshments.

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VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Va. Friday, November 2, 1973

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Mobile Home Court Opening Scheduled

STUARTS DRAFT (Special)
— The grand opening of one of the "largest and most modern" developments of its type in a four-state area — the Augusta Farms Mobile Home Court — will be held this weekend.

Participating in official ceremonies at 11 a.m. tomorrow will be Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, State Sen. H. D. Dawbarn, Del. J. Marshall Coleman, David S. Showker Jr., chairman of the Augusta County Board of Supervisors; R. E. Huff, county administrator, and William A. Diehl, president of the developing company. Master of ceremonies will be Al Charles.

The facility is located just off Va. 643 near Stuarts Draft High School and less than a mile from U.S. 340. It is approximately five miles south of Waynesboro.

The mobile home court is the first step of a total planned - living community, according to Mr. Diehl. Utilities, including water, sewer, electricity and cable tv are provided. The area will eventually include six hundred mobile home sites, 300 apartments, and more than 200 individual homes.

Work on the site began in the fall of 1971 and more than 30 mobile homes are already in place in the development, Mr. Diehl said.

The developer is Augusta Farms, Inc., construction is by Stuarts Draft Construction Corp., and management agent for the project is Augusta Realty and Mortgage Corp. All are divisions of Diehl Enterprises, Inc., located in Stuarts Draft.

James
11-2-73

Candidates Get Boost From Holton

By MELVILLE CARICO
Times Political Writer

Gov. Linwood Holton said Thursday night he is confident Roanoke will not turn its back on House candidate Noel C. Taylor because he is black.

Virginia's first Republican governor came home to urge the re-election of Del. Ray L. Garland and the election of his running mate, who was the first black ever elected to City Council.

"The only thing that can keep both out of the House is prejudice and I don't believe it exists in Roanoke," the governor told about 200 Republicans at a \$25-a-plate dinner at Hotel Roanoke.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, former GOP minority leader in the House of Delegates, came from Washington to participate in the GOP affair too.

Both Butler and the governor recalled how impressed they were when Dr. Taylor, then president of the Roanoke Ministers Conference, presided at a memorial service for the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

The governor revealed, per-

See Page 30, Col. 1

Holton Urges Support Of Taylor, Garland

From Page 21

haps for the first time, how his fear of public reaction was going to keep him from signing a proclamation urging Virginians to honor Dr. King on the anniversary of the civil rights leader's assassination.

His daughter, the governor related, wanted to know why and he told how he explained his reasons to her which, boiled down, was "a leader cannot get too far out in front of the troops."

She had only one word in reply, the governor related.

"Prejudice."

The governor told the dinner audience she went on to school that morning and because of the truth of what she had said he went to his office and signed the proclamation.

And, Holton added, he got only one letter protesting what he had done.

Both Dr. Taylor and Garland, who was the GOP's candidate for the U. S. Senate in

1970, praised Gov. Holton for a record which, they said, has opened up Virginia's government "to all the people."

"His conviction and faith shows through in everything he says," Dr. Taylor said of the governor.

Garland said if a Virginia governor would run for a second term Holton, because of what he has accomplished in the last four years and the example he has set, "would be re-elected overwhelmingly."

"An election should be a referendum on the future," Garland declared.

The Garland-Taylor ticket is opposed by a Democratic ticket composed of incumbent Del. John C. Towler and A. Victor Thomas, the party's former 6th District chairman.

Most of the effort at the GOP's dinner was to boost Dr. Taylor's candidacy in an effort to knock off Towler and give the city an all Republican delegation in the House.

Dr. Taylor said here are many things in Towler's voting record with which he disagrees but the significant thing is that for two years Towler has voted differently most of the time from Garland and thereby "canceled out the city's vote."

William B. Poff, 6th District GOP chairman, was master of ceremonies at the buffet dinner.

Symposium set at SBC on government crisis

The first of a three-part "Symposium on the Crisis in National Government" will be held in Babcock Auditorium at Sweet Briar College at 11 a.m. Monday.

Rep. Caldwell Butler of the Sixth District, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, and Stephen Salzburg, professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia School of Law, will be featured in a panel discussion.

They will be joined by two professors of government at

Sweet Briar, Dr. Thomas Gilpatrick and Dr. Milan Hapala, and four members of the student body, Liz Thomas, Suzanne Williams, Kathy Kavanaugh and Eugenia Manning.

In announcing the series, Dr. Harold B. Whiteman Jr., president of Sweet Briar College, stated, "The primary objective is to bring to the Sweet Briar community information as to the events leading up to where we now stand, and expert opinion on options that lie ahead."

He indicated that topics would include impeachment proceedings, Justice Department resignations and reappointments, former Vice-President Agnew's situation, the apparent loss of credibility on the part of the Government and Watergate.

"But," said Whiteman, "it is intended that this discussion be one of topics and issues rather than personalities."

Former Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus, who was dismissed by President Nixon for refusing to fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, will be present with his wife for the second symposium on Nov. 13.

The third in the series, set for Nov. 20, will be made up of Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel to the Watergate Committee, and several members of the Senate Select Committee's legal staff.

All three sections of the symposium are open to the public.

Nixon Acted Wisely— —but Late, Virginians Say

Virginia politicians at all levels appeared unanimous Tuesday in their belief that President Nixon acted wisely in agreeing to release controversial White House recording tapes to a federal judge.

But after breathing a collective sigh of relief, many of them salted their approval with some criticism of Nixon for not acting the action sooner.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, an independent, said that although the President "has acted wisely . . . I had urged the release of the tapes last July, and I believe many problems could have been avoided had the tapes been released at that time."

Gov. Linwood Holton, in Salem for a campaign appearance on behalf of former

Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., said:

"While I believe the President was adhering to a strong belief in a constitutional requirement . . . the people came to the conclusion he was trying to hold out something, and over the weekend it ceased to be a legal problem and become a very serious public relations and political problem.

"I believe the President came to the same conclusion and that is the reason he took the action he did."

Republican Sen. William L. Scott said Nixon "made the right decision . . . This should take the heat off any suggestion of impeachment."

Rep. William C. Wampler, 9th District Republican, said, "I was delighted he arrived

at that decision. I felt from the beginning he should have made the tapes available to the committee. It had gotten down to a constitutional confrontation nobody wanted."

Other comments included: State GOP Chairman Richard Obenshain: "I'm greatly relieved. We are electing a strong governor in Virginia and what we don't need now is a Constitutional confrontation."

W. Patton Echols, GOP candidate for attorney general: "I was just as surprised as another man on the street. It has got to clear the air."

Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel, D-5th District: "I question whether I should comment because I could be called to sit in judgment on this question."

"I told him to but I didn't know he'd do it," said Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, who revealed that the White House made a "real effort" over the weekend to sample the feelings of congressmen.

Butler said he didn't personally talk to the President, but that he, along with, he presumes, a number of other congressmen were polled by the White House Monday.

"I'm glad he did it," said Butler. "I'm sure he still feels very strongly about the principle involved, but the reaction across the country is something I don't think he anticipated. The people were gravely troubled."

State Sen. David F. Thornton, a Republican, said, "It will quiet the emotions and hostile feelings now rampant in Congress and the rest of

the country.

"I have every confidence in the President," he said. But obviously there are many inside of Congress and out who didn't."

Roanoke Mayor Roy L. Webber, a Democrat, "The right move . . . To do anything other than the court told him to do puts him in contempt. I think the judge should review the tapes and make them all public after removing anything not germane to the Watergate case."

Del. Ray Roebrecht, a Republican from Roanoke County "Well, good! He should have done it a long time ago."

Del. Richard Cranwell, D-Roanoke County: "I'm absolutely elated. I wish he'd done it sooner. The country has been through some serious ordeals that could have been avoided. This should go a long way toward restoring the people's faith in the governmental system."

Councilman Robert Garland of Roanoke City, a Republican: "I hadn't heard the news. It's certainly a very wise move, if belated. His (the President's) status would have been improved if he hadn't waited until he was backed in a corner."

Edward S. Kidd, Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates: "I'm glad, of course. But I don't think it was his decision. It was the public's."

Kidd said that in politicking around the area Monday, "householders with whom he'd

Staunton Va.
Leader

11/3/73

Butler cosponsors legislation to protect Jaworsky's independence

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., has cosponsored legislation to protect the independence of the newly appointed special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

Butler said Wednesday the legislation would allow President Nixon to fire Jaworski only for "gross misconduct" and only after Congress had been given 30 days' notice.

The legislation also would define Jaworski's authority to investigate all Watergate-related matters, the 6th District con-

gressman said.

Since Nixon has already named Jaworski to take the place of dismissed special prosecutor Archibald Cox, Butler said, "I see no reason to create a separate department or job for this purpose, or to waste more time on proposals of doubtful constitutionality for the appointment of another prosecutor by someone else."

There is widespread sentiment within Congress for Congress itself to appoint a special prosecutor in the belief he would be more independent.

Staunton Va. Leader
11/3/1973

The News - 11/4/73 - p. C-1

Symposium Slated At SBC On 'Crisis In Government'

The first of a three-part "Symposium on the Crisis in National Government" will be held in Babcock Auditorium on the Sweet Briar College campus, Monday at 11 a.m.

Sixth District Rep. Caldwell Butler, member of the House Judiciary Committee which currently is fielding resolutions calling for the impeachment of President Nixon, and Stephen Salzburg, professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia School of Law, will be featured in a panel discussion.

They will be joined by two professors of government at Sweet Briar, Dr. Thomas Gilpatrick and Dr. Milan Hapala, and four members of the student body: Liz Thomas, Suzanne Williams, Kathy Kavanaugh and Eugenia Manning.

In announcing the series, Dr. Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., SBC president, said, "The primary objective is to bring to the Sweet Briar community information as

to the events leading up to where we now stand, and expert opinion on options that lie ahead."

He indicated topics would include impeachment proceedings, Justice Department resignations and reappointments, former Vice-President Agnew's situation, the apparent loss of credibility on the part of the government and Watergate.

"But," said Whiteman, "it is intended that this discussion be one of topics and issues rather than personalities."

Former Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus, dismissed by President Nixon for refusing to fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, will be present with his wife for the second symposium on Nov. 13.

The third in the series, set for Nov. 29, will be made up of Rufus Edmisten, Deputy Counsel to the Watergate Com-

mittee, and several members of the Senate Select Committee's legal staff.

The public is invited to attend all three sections of the symposium without charge.

NEWS-VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Va. Monday, November 5, 1973 H



AT OPEN HOUSE — Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler presided Saturday at the beginning of a two-day open house at the new Augusta Farms Mobile Home Court on Va. 643 in Stuarts Draft. Rep. Butler was one of a number of state and county officials on hand for the opening of the facility, which eventually will contain 600 mobile home sites. Rep. Butler spoke in front of the court's community center building.

(N-V Photo by Kehoe)



Discuss government crisis

Stephen Salzburg, left, professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia, and Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler today discussed the Crisis in National Government at a symposium held at Sweet Briar College. Later portions of the three-part program will include appearances by former Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus on Nov. 13 and Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel to the Watergate Committee, on Nov. 20.

(Aubrey Wiley Photo)

The News

LOCAL

8

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1973

Impeachment Plans Premature: Butler

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said Monday that "any consideration of impeachment or resignation on the part of the president is unfounded and premature."

Butler made the remark while participating in a symposium on the current crisis in government at Sweet Briar College. Appearing with Butler was Stephen Salzburg, professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia.

Both men noted that all facts were not in on the crisis and they urged that the investigation move forth expeditiously to clear up matters as soon as possible.

Salzburg said that "Congress

is as responsible for the current crisis as the President.

"Where are they before a crisis," he asked. The President does not steal power from the Congress but rather Congress abdicates its responsibilities."

During a break in the session, Butler said he expects "some congressional limitations on the President's power of removal of the special prosecutor might be forthcoming."

Later portions of the college's three-part symposium will include appearances by former Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus on Nov. 13 and Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel to the Watergate Committee, on Nov. 20.

The Daily Advance -

11/6/73 - p. 11

Impeachment called premature by Butler

Consideration of impeachment of the President was called "unfounded and premature" Monday by Sixth Dist. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler.

The congressman, speaking at a panel discussion on governmental crisis at Sweet Briar

College, did say, however, that "some congressional limitations on the President's power of removal of the special prosecutor might be forthcoming."

Butler and Stephen Salzberg, a University of Virginia professor of constitutional law, appeared together on the panel.

Both men noted that all facts were not in on the crisis and they urged that the investigation move forth expeditiously to clear up matters as soon as possible.

Salzberg said that "Congress is as responsible for the current crisis as the President."

"Where are they before a crisis," he asked. The President does not steal power from the Congress but rather Congress abdicates its responsibilities."

Later portions of the college's three-part symposium will include appearances by former Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus on Nov. 13 and Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel to the Watergate Committee, on Nov. 20.

Impeachment 'Premature,' Butler Says

LYNCHBURG (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said Monday "any consideration of impeachment or resignation on the part of the President is unfounded and premature."

The 6th District Republican made the comment at Sweet Briar College during a symposium on the current crisis in government.

Butler said during a break in the session that he expects "some congressional limitations on the President's power of removing the special prosecutor might be forthcoming."

She

THE NEWS-VIRGINIAN, Waynesboro, Va. Thursday, November 8, 1973

Butler Cosponsors Bill on Prosecutor

WASHINGTON (Special) — Congressman M. Caldwell Butler today announced that he is joining with other members of the Judiciary Committee in sponsoring legislation to protect the independence of the new Special Prosecutor and define his authority to conduct a thorough investigation of all Watergate-related matters.

Representative Butler said:

"Inasmuch as the President has already appointed Mr. Jaworski, a man whose qualifications can not be seriously questioned, I see no reason to create a separate department or job for this purpose, or to waste more time on proposals of doubtful constitutionality for appointment of another Prosecutor by someone else. The important thing is to protect the independence of the man so appointed.

"The real effect of the

proposed legislation is to limit the President's ability to remove Mr. Jaworski. While I am satisfied that the President would not again remove a Special Prosecutor, the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance along these lines is clearly indicated. The bill is constitutional, gives appropriate assurance of an independent investigation, and lets the investigation and prosecution continue uninterrupted.

"Under this proposal, the new Special Prosecutor could be removable only for gross misconduct and only after 30-days notice to Congress. His special authority to undertake all actions necessary for the performance of his duties would be affirmed by this legislation. Mr. Jaworski would, of course, be provided with all the files and other information acquired by former prosecutor Archibald Cox."

Butler calls for legislation

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CF 11-123
BOOST CLIFT W FORGE
SHOP AT HOME (6)

Gregson Visit Set November 20

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative, Jeff S. Gregson, will be in the Amherst Courthouse on Tuesday, November 20, from 2 to 5 P.M. to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Amherst is one of ten monthly meetings Gregson holds in the district.

He will return to Amherst on the third Tuesday afternoon of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a non-scheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the Gregson visits to compliment the three district offices as part of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Gregson will have a tape recorder for use by persons desiring to record personal messages to Rep. Butler, who will respond directly.

Any persons wishing to dis-

cuss a particular problem with him should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Since the Congress does not legislate over schools, highway construction projects, drivers' licenses, and state and local court decisions, Gregson will be unable to discuss these matters.

*Amherst New
Era-Progress
11/8/73 - p. 1*

Times No. 8



M. Caldwell Butler

Butler Backs Protection Of Jaworski

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said Wednesday he will join other members of the Judiciary Committee in backing legislation aimed at protecting the independence of the newly appointed special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

The legislation, Butler said, would provide that Jaworski could be fired by President Nixon only for "gross misconduct"—and only after Congress was given a month's notice.

The 8th District congressman said the legislation also will define Jaworski's authority to conduct an investigation of all Watergate-related matters.

Since Nixon already has named Jaworski to replace dismissed special prosecutor Archibald Cox, Butler said, "I see no reason to create a separate department or job for this purpose, or to waste more time on proposals of doubtful constitutionality for the appointment of another prosecutor by someone else."

There is widespread sentiment in Congress for the Congress itself to appoint a special prosecutor in the belief he would be more independent.

Butler acknowledged the importance of protecting the independence of the special prosecutor and said the proposed legislation, of which he is cosponsor, would "limit the President's ability to remove Mr. Jaworski."

"I am satisfied that the President would not again remove a special prosecutor," Butler said in a statement, but "the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance is clearly indicated."

The proposed legislation, he said, "gives appropriate assurance of an independent investigation and lets the investigation and prosecution continue uninterrupted."

Under the legislation, the congressman said, the special prosecutor could be removed "only for gross misconduct, and only after 30 days' notice to Congress."

Jaworski also would be "provided with all the files and other information acquired" by Cox, Butler said.

Butler backs Watergate proposal

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Daily Advance
11/8/73 - p. 22

Butler aide to confer in two counties

Jeff S. Gregson, Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's representative, will be in Bedford and Amherst Tuesday, Nov. 20, to meet with residents wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government.

Gregson will be in the Bedford City Hall from 9:30 a.m. until noon, and at the Amherst Courthouse from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a nonscheduled basis.

Gregson will have a tape recorder for use by persons desiring to record personal messages to Rep. Butler who will respond directly.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with Gregson should have with him all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Butler Aide To Visit Area

A representative for Sixth District Cong. M. Caldwell Butler will be in Bedford and Amherst counties Tuesday, Nov. 20, to meet with residents wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government.

Jeff S. Gregson will be in Bedford City Hall from 9:30 a.m. until noon, and at the Amherst Courthouse from 2 to 5 p.m.

The News - 11/9/73 - B-3

Gregson Here For Butler On Wednesday

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler's representative, Jeff S. Gregson, will be in the Boteourt County Court House Building on Wednesday, November 14, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. to meet with citizens wishing to discuss problems they are having with the federal government. The meeting in Fincastle is one of ten monthly meetings Gregson holds in the district.

He will return to Fincastle on the second Wednesday afternoon of each month.

These meetings are in addition to the regular Open Door Meetings which Rep. Butler holds himself from time to time on a non-scheduled basis.

The Congressman had earlier announced the Gregson visits to compliment the three district offices as part

of his plan to have the Congressman and the constituent in close contact.

Gregson will have a tape recorder for use by persons desiring to record personal messages to Rep. Butler, who will respond directly.

Any persons wishing to discuss a particular problem with him should bring with them all papers and correspondence dealing with the case, in addition to knowing their Veterans Claim and Social Security numbers.

Since the Congress does not legislate over schools, highway construction projects, drivers' licenses, and state and local court decision, Gregson will be unable to discuss these matters.

Butler expresses doubt on Nixon's judgement

By JACK BETTS
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke says the President's political judgment "is not as sound as I had expected" and blamed "palace guard" advisers for giving the Chief Executive poor counsel in the conduct of his office. He also said he is supporting a bill to guarantee the independence of the Watergate special prosecutor.

Butler, a candid freshman disturbed by political developments concerning the Watergate investigation but still a supporter of most of Nixon's programs and policies, admits it is difficult for him to question the President's judgment "when he gave me his sup-

port a year ago" but thinks the President can restore public confidence by making a concerted effort in that direction.

"The President's got the responsibility to do everything he can to restore it," the 6th District lawmaker said recently in an interview. "He's got to re-examine his own thinking on how far he can compromise on executive privilege."

"The circumstances indicate need for a greater candor than he's shown to date," Butler added.

Two things the President could do to restore public confidence, Butler suggested, would be to release the Watergate tapes for selective lis-

tening and to support legislation that would define the independence of a special Watergate prosecutor.

"He's given me all the reassurances I need," Butler said, "but a lot of people have the feeling they got burned" by recent presidential actions, including the firing of special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

Butler said recent meetings with constituents had indicated "pretty deep feelings that the President had backed off on his commitment" to get to the bottom of the Watergate matter. And, while the "preponderance" of mail, telephone, telegraph and personal conversations ran against the President, Butler said "a surprising number of

people wanted to let me know they supported President Nixon."

Butler believes many of Nixon's political problems are due to consulting those who are not in tune with political reality.

"He got bad advice from the palace guards, and he's still getting some bad advice," Butler said, adding he found it curious that the President would listen to the advice of a "college law professor" rather than experienced political advisers. Butler was referring to Charles Wright, the lawyer handling Nixon's case before District Judge John Sirica.

However, Butler stressed he still supports Nixon's policies and programs.

"I'm still satisfied that his conduct of foreign affairs is good — detente, decentralization—and improving the economy domestically is still his objective and I'm still in sympathy with them.

"He turned out surprisingly as an extremely successful politician but politically his judgment is not as sound as expected. But his legislation is sound, and I've supported it whenever I could," Butler said.

The bill Butler is cosponsoring would limit the President's authority to remove a new special prosecutor.

"Under this proposal, the new special prosecutor could be removable only for gross misconduct and only after 30 days notice to Congress. His

special authority to undertake all actions necessary for the performance of his duties would be affirmed by this legislation" and he would be provided all files and other information acquired by Cox, Butler said.

He said that while he was satisfied that "the President would not again remove a special prosecutor, the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance along these lines is clearly indicated."

Butler said he saw no reason to create a separate department for a special prosecutor and added that special prosecutor-designate Leonard Jaworski is "a man whose qualifications cannot be seriously questioned."

11/8/73

front page

Virginia Congressmen Divided On War Powers Bill Veto Override

By DON HILL
and

JACK BETTS

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Virginia's House delegation voted Wednesday, 8-2, with the minority in support of President Nixon's veto of the war powers resolution, but both the state's senators voted with the Senate majority to override.

Virginia independent Sen. Harry F. Byrd was a cosponsor of the legislation which directs the president to withdraw within 60 days troops committed to hostile territory unless the Congress specifically endorses the commitment.

Sen. William L. Scott, R-Va., ordinarily a dependable supporter of President Nixon, joined Byrd and the 75-18 Senate majority in overriding the veto.

Earlier in the House, only Democrats Thomas Downing

of Newport News and W. C. "Dan" Daniel of Danville joined the 284-135 majority in overriding the veto.

It was the first successful House override of a presidential veto in nine attempts this year. The Senate had voted to override two vetoes in four attempts before Wednesday's action.

Democrat David Satterfield of Richmond joined the state's seven Republicans in supporting the war powers veto.

Sen. Byrd said Wednesday after the vote that he did not consider it a reflection of President Nixon's waning popularity. "I see no connection," he said.

"I feel that the legislation is in conformity with what I believe to be the constitutional role of the Congress. I think it is a reasonable proposal. It does not prevent the president from acting in emergencies. It does seek to require the ap-

proval of Congress before American military personnel can be sent into combat except on an emergency basis," Sen. Byrd said.

He said, "I was not surprised at the legislation being passed over the President's veto. I was surprised at the size of the vote, 75-18."

The original bill passed the Senate 72-18 with Sen. Byrd voting aye and Sen. Scott failing to vote. Sen. Scott. Wednesday did not respond to an inquiry on his vote to override.

Roanoke Rep. M. Caldwell Butler said he objected to the bill for several reasons, including the argument that the bill actually gives the president power he did not previously hold under the constitution, which delegates war-making authority to the Congress.

He admitted he has "re-examined my thinking" on the bill in the past weeks but still

concluded that the bill "is a mistake. It's in derogation of the position of those who were saying he didn't have the authority to do the things he (Nixon) has done," Butler said, referring to the critics of the President's Vietnam war policies.

The 6th District Republican said he found the bill's objectives "laudable" but cited other reasons it should have been defeated.

"It extends his authority, it prohibits presidential action by congressional inaction, it's of doubtful constitutionality and it undermines the president's credibility in foreign

negotiations," Butler said, adding, "Congress does have the residual power to withdraw troops any time it has the will."

Rep. G. William Whitehurst of Norfolk was dismayed by the House action, and said he thought the President's Watergate troubles had stimulated opposition to the President's veto.

"I think Watergate played a decisive role in the President's failure to get the necessary margin today (to sustain the veto). It was so close that if he hadn't had all that other grief he could have marshaled enough support to

help him out," Whitehurst said.

"That reservoir of good will is mighty low now and he just didn't have it to draw on," he added.

He compared the bill to the so-called neutrality acts in effect before World War II, which he said emboldened foreign powers to act more aggressively while the United States refused to intervene.

"The principal thing is if the Congress does nothing, it's guilty of inaction and the president has to pull the troops back. This should be a positive mandate.

Congressman and Law Professor Voice Views on Watergate

**Panel Features "Crisis in
National Gov't."**



Professor Stephen Salzburg and Congressman Caldwell Butler

The Honorable Caldwell Butler, U. S. Representative of the 6th District of Virginia, and Stephen Salzburg, a Constitutional Law Professor at the University of Virginia Law School were featured in a panel discussion at Sweet Briar in November 5.

The panel instigated Part I of a three part series entitled "Crisis in National Government."

Students on the panel were Kathy Kavanagh, Jeannie Manning, Liz Thomas, and Suzanne Williams. Thomas V. Gilpatrick and Milan Hapala, Professors of Government, were also members of the panel.

Being a member of the House Judiciary Committee which is currently investigating the possibility of presidential impeachment, Representative Butler feels very strongly that "any consideration of impeachment on the part of the president is unfounded and premature." Both speakers agreed that all the evidence behind the Watergate is not known and for this reason, they advocated that the investigation by the judicial committee move forth to clear up these matters as soon as possible.

Blames Congress

Professor Salzburg blamed the Congress for shirking its responsibilities. "Congress is as responsible as the President. Where are they before a crisis? The President does not steal power from the Congress but rather Congress abdicates its responsibilities."

Following the short speeches of each guest, the members of the panel as well as members

of the audience were permitted to ask questions. Commenting on one question, Professor Salzburg

stated that he believed that the President's surprise with the public's furor over the firing of

Archibald Cox would prevent him from again making the same mistake. He felt that the next prosecutor would be free to investigate all the matters involved.

Benefits

One of the benefits to be derived from this governmental upheaval, Representative Butler said, would be that "higher standards are going to be expected of all leaders" from now on.

SWEETBRIAR NEWS

11/9/73

'Orderly Approach' Sought

T-D NOV 11 P. 81

Butler Criticizes Rodino

By Lora Mackie

Media General News Service
WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia confesses that he was not happy with his assignment to the House Judiciary Committee when he came to Congress last year.

He has "reviewed" his thinking however, since the responsibilities of investigating vice presidential nominee Gerald R. Ford and studying the possibilities of impeaching the President have fallen his way.

The freshman Republican from the 6th District originally would have preferred "a more active committee" assignment, but now he finds himself "awed at being in the middle of it all."

Ford Hearings

Congress is leaving next week for a 10-day Thanksgiving vacation, thus leaving the Judiciary Committee here to conduct the Ford hearings so it can vote on the matter early in December.

Butler would also like to see an "orderly approach" by his 38-member committee in investigating the issue of impeachment, but he is frustrated at the lack of results so far. He blames the confusion on Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J.

"He just took off on his own and he is proceeding in the wrong manner," Butler said in

an interview last week. "He is consulting with the Democratic leadership instead of with the committee."

Butler said Rodino was not seeking advice from the Republican minority on the committee, but added, "That's the way the seniority system works."

The committee needs to find out just what constitutes grounds for impeachment, Butler said. He added, "The



M. Caldwell Butler
Took a New Look

allegations of misconduct have to be tested against the constitutional definition. If the committee believes they are constitutional, we ought to say so and proceed...."

However, in his opinion, "the present charges do not constitute it."

No Resignation Call

Butler does not join many of his colleagues who are calling for Nixon's resignation and would not advise the President to resign.

"Resignation should only come if he is ready to admit guilt. Otherwise, it could become a precedent that we subject every subsequent president to resignation petitions" because of unpopularity, he asserted.

Butler admits that "confidence in the President has been shaken," but he is sure Nixon can regain it if he "re-examines his principles of executive privilege and confidentiality and gives a full explanation of the affair, being as candid as he can."

He further suggested that Nixon "should recognize that the presidency has to be responsive to some degree."

"His judgment is not as sound as I would have suspected," said Butler, "but he is getting bad advice from his advisers."

Butler has been assured that Nixon will not fire Special

Continued on Page 6, Col. 7

s Rodino Confusion

by the former prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

Butler said there should be no limitations on Jaworski "except his own good judgment." Although Butler does not want any "avenue of wrongdoing to be left unexplored," he does not want the prosecutor to "get diverted" from the "central issue, which is the break-in of the Watergate headquarters."

Butler recognizes that "many people are highly critical that I've supported the President 100 per cent." He is satisfied with the President's conduct of foreign affairs and he supports him "pretty generally."

Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, but he is supporting legislation to protect the independence of the new prosecutor and define his authority.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to limit the President's ability to fire Jaworski. "While I am satisfied that the President would not again remove a special prosecutor, the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance along these lines is clearly indicated."

The bill would give Jaworski access to all the files acquired

A 4 Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1973 THE WASHINGTON POST

New Faces Dominate House Group Studying Impeachment

By Richard L. Lyons
Washington Post Staff Writer

Impeachment of a President must, under the Constitution, begin in the House. Under House rules it must begin in the Judiciary Committee. So that committee's 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans are beginning an inquiry as to whether President Nixon should be removed from office.

By unbroken tradition, because of the legal complexities with which it deals, all the committee's members are lawyers.

During the 1960s the committee was much in the headlines as it wrestled with the wrenching issue of civil rights, but it has been less in the news recently. There was bi-partisanship on civil rights, but the committee has assumed a much more partisan stance as it approaches the issue of impeachment.

The committee's membership has changed almost completely since the civil rights days. Only five of the 38—none of the Republicans—served on the committee when it wrote the landmark public accommodations law of 1964.

As it undertakes its largest task since the impeachment (but not removal) of President Andrew Johnson more than a century ago, the committee is under new and untested leadership. The old chairman—Emanuel Celler of New York, who dominated the committee for two decades, and the senior Republican, William McCulloch of Ohio, who worked closely with him on civil rights—are gone and replaced, in the words of a colleague by "a couple of guys named Pete and Ed"—Chairman Peter W. Rodino (D-N.J.) and Rep. Edward Hutchinson (R-Mich.). Both assumed their posts this year.

An overall look at the committee suggests that the Democratic side has become more liberal and the Republican side more conservative in the past decade and that in brain power Democrats have made the greater gain.

In that period, the Republican side has lost—in addition to McCulloch—Charles Mathias (Md.), John Lindsay (N.Y.), Clark MacGregor (Minn.), William Cahill (N.J.) and Richard Poff

(Va.), the latter widely regarded as one of the outstanding legal scholars to serve in the House. Their replacements are lesser known.

Democrats have lost the last of their hardshelled southern conservatives and added several liberal "bombthrowers," some of whom are ready to vote impeachment right now.

Following are brief profiles of the members of the House Judiciary Committee who will set more or less as a first-stage grand jury on the President's case. They are listed by party in order of seniority.

Democrats:

• Chairman Peter W. Rodino, Jr., 64, life-long resident of Newark, N.J., where his family has remained and to which he has commuted on week-ends during 25 years in Congress. He has maintained a law practice while in Congress, but in a state where political corruption is common, no scandal has touched him. His specialty has been immigration. He also worked for civil rights, though his seat may be in jeopardy in an increasingly black district. Rodino has kept his cool under his two big tasks of impeachment and confirming a vice president. He has irritated some Republicans who think he is grabbing for too much power, but has won praise from his Democratic colleagues for his apparent determination to do a thorough job.

• Harold D. Donohue, 72, of Worcester, Mass. A bachelor and established liberal, he takes little public part in the shaping or floor management of legislation. He is known as a congressman who takes care of his constituents and gets re-elected. He was first elected in 1946 but did not go on the committee until after Rodino.

• Jack Brooks, 50, of Beaumont, Tex., elected in 1952: a tough-talking, partisan, liberal Democrat in the Lyndon Johnson tradition, and the congressman closest to LBJ during his presidency. He sat with Celler and Rodino on the civil rights subcommittee but recently has concentrated more on Government Operations Committee work,

where he investigated federal spending on President Nixon's private properties and was critical of it.

• Robert W. Kastenmeier, 49, of Sun Prairie, Wis.: an issue-oriented liberal whose views are no less strongly held—if less loudly proclaimed—than when he arrived in 1959 as a member of the liberal left. He has specialized in revising the copyright laws and has been trying all year to fashion an acceptable newsman's privilege law. He is regarded by colleagues as "bright, outstanding, fair".

• Don Edwards, 58, of San Jose, Calif., elected in 1962: an FBI agent for one year, he later became national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and became wealthy as president of a title insurance company. Elegant and soft-spoken, he, like Kastenmeier, is now an elder member of the liberal left and is also regarded as hardworking and fair.

• William L. Hungate, 50, of Troy, Mo., in Mark Twain country along the Mississippi, elected in 1964: Harvard law school, small town practice, writes and sings satirical songs, has a country story to illustrate every point, is credited with doing a capable job on proposed revisions of rules of evidence, and is now in charge of drafting a bill to create an independent Watergate special prosecutor.

• John Conyers, Jr., 44, of Detroit, elected 1964: Black, a bachelor and a boat-rocker, he speaks up toughly for black rights in a soft voice, twice ran against Carl Albert for Speaker in hopeless races for black principles. Colleagues view him variously as "less abrasive" or "still a bombthrower".

• Joshua Eilberg, 52, of Philadelphia: elected 1966, a school janitor's son who worked his way up from poverty, majority leader in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, is now chairman of the immigration subcommittee and is regarded as a quiet hard-worker.

• Jerome R. Waldie, 48, of Antioch, Calif., elected in 1966, after also serving as majority leader in his state legislature: was one of the



REP. ED. HUTCHINSON

"A couple of guys named I

first to call for the resignation, as too old, of former Speaker John W. McCormack and now for the impeachment of President Nixon. He is variously viewed as a political independent operating on principle or a political opportunist running for governor of California. He is one of the few members to make public his tax returns.

• Walter Flowers, 40, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., elected 1968: relatively conservative but not an obstructionist, studied international law at University of London, criticized President Nixon for not releasing Watergate tapes promptly but says impeachable offenses must be proved.

• James R. Mann, 53, of Greenville, S.C., elected 1968: Phi Beta Kappa, Army lieutenant colonel at 25, prosecuting attorney, may take liberal view on one issue and conservative on another and hold both very firmly.

• Paul S. Sarbanes, 40, of Baltimore, elected 1970: Princeton, Rhodes scholar, Greek ancestry, member of the state legislature, liberal who won his seat by ousting a machine elder, regarded as having "good logical legal mind who lays it out straight and makes sense."

• John F. Seiberling, 55, of Akron, elected 1970: scion of big business family, much-decorated World War II veteran, one of the most liberal members of House, variously described as "practical liberal" and "naive."



REP. PETER W. RODINO
Pete and Ed in new jobs.

ended his 50-year career: described as "very sharp, tries to be fair, very liberal."

- Wayne Owens, 32, of Salt Lake City: Mormon missionary in Europe for three years, worked for Robert Kennedy in 1948 presidential bid and later for Sen. Edward Kennedy, walked to victory in 1972, now has eye on Senate seat next year, also a strong liberal.

- Edward Mezvinsky, 36, of Iowa City, elected 1972 after serving, as did several others, on a congressman's staff, elected chairman of Democratic freshmen seeking to make views heard through collective voice, considered intelligent and strong liberal.

Republicans:

- Edward Hutchinson, 59, of St. Joseph, Mich., elected 1962 after 14 years as state legislator: quiet and unassuming, called by Democrats "decent conservative," does not seem likely to fill role of strong party leader on the committee.

- Robert McClory, 65, of suburban Chicago, elected 1962 after 12 years as state legislator: enthusiastic tennis player, regarded by one Democratic colleague on the committee as ineffective and by a Republican as "principled moderate."

- Henry P. Smith, 62, of North Tonawanda, N.Y., elected 1964: mayor and county judge, tall and white-haired, conservative, variously regarded as "able lawyer," or "fairly intelligent" but in either case "very fair."

- Charles W. Sandman, 52, of Cape May, N.J., elected 1966: German prisoner when bomber navigator in World War II, majority leader of state senate, soundly defeated for governor in election last week, staunch conservative long at odds with state's senior Republican, Sen. Clifford Case.

- Thomas F. Railsback, 41, of Moline, Ill., elected 1966 after four years in state legislature: appears lest conservative of senior Republicans on committee, was first to protest publicly that Democrats were cranking up impeachment machinery

without consulting Republicans; regarded as bright lawyer who likes to argue and would like to be GOP spokesman.

- Charles E. Wiggins, 45, of West Covina, Calif., elected 1966: conservative, highly regarded as intelligent, articulate; perhaps best legal mind on Republican side with departure of Poff.

- David W. Dennis, 61, of Richmond, Ind., elected 1968 after 12 years in state legislature: was prosecutor and had wide experience as criminal defense lawyer; also considered one of the committee's leading lawyers, loves legal points at length.

- Hamilton Fish, 47, of Milbrook, N.Y., elected 1968: son, grandson and great-grandson of members of Congress, his father was Franklin D. Roosevelt's congressman and ardent foe. Graduate of Harvard, briefly in foreign service, state legislature, has been quiet member with moderate viewpoint.

- Wiley Mayne, 56, of Sioux City, Iowa, elected 1966: FBI agent for two years, trial lawyer, regarded as conservative, formidable opponent on issues and one of the abler legal minds on the Republican side.

- Lawrence J. Hogan, 45, of Prince George's County, Md., elected 1968: an FBI agent for 10 years, conservative, tough law-and-order advocate, partisan Republican who during Watergate spe-

cial prosecutor hearings pressed hardest to try to establish that the staff of fired Archibald Cox was loaded with Democratic liberals.

- William J. Keating, 46, of Cincinnati, elected 1970: former county judge, resigning at the end of this year to become newspaper executive; described by colleagues as "thoughtful, fairminded."

The six Republican freshmen haven't yet made much of a mark on the committee. They are:

- M. Caldwell Butler, 48, of Roanoke, Va., nine years in state legislature, including House minority leader, described by Republican colleague as good lawyer.

- William S. Cohen, 33, former mayor of Bangor, Me., who, like Owens, conducted a walking campaign; considered bright young moderate who, one colleague predicts, "will be a star."

- Trent Lott, 32, of Pascagoula, Miss., former aide to conservative Democratic congressman, he became a Republican last year and won; very conservative.

- Harold V. Froelich, 41, of Appleton, Wis., former speaker of state legislature, one of the most conservative members of the House.

- Carlos J. Moorhead, 51, of Glendale, Calif., member of state legislature for five years.

- Joseph J. Maraziti, 61, of Boonton, N.J., former municipal court judge, state legislator for 14 years.

- George E. Danielson, 58, of Los Angeles, elected 1970: former FBI agent and state legislator, labor-backed economic liberal but on social issues would be rated conservative among committee's Democrats.

- Robert F. Drinan, 53, of Newton, Mass., elected 1970: Jesuit priest, former dean of Boston College law school, dashes about, eyes flashing, proclaiming liberal causes. First member of Congress to introduce an impeachment resolution, he wears an "Impeach Nixon" button under lapel of his black clerical jacket.

- Charles B. Rangel, 43, of Harlem, elected 1970: black, wounded in Korea, state legislator, regarded as "reasonable," unlike his flamboyant predecessor, the late Adam Clayton Powell.

- Barbara C. Jordan, 37, of Houston, elected 1972: state senator five years, eloquent speaker, third black member of the committee. A liberal, she gets along with white colleagues and is respected as "smart, thoughtful, experienced."

- R. H. (Ray) Thornton, 45, of Sheridan, Ark., graduate of Yale and Texas law school, was state attorney general when elected last year, described as being "very quiet and listening to everything" at committee meetings.

- Elizabeth Holtzman, 32, of Brooklyn, Harvard Law School graduate, pulled upset of 1972 when she defeated Celler in primary and

W-N 11/29/73 Democrats seek congressional gains

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Political Writer

Even though the congressional elections are nearly a year away, Virginia Democrats are already getting their hopes up that they may increase their meager representation in Virginia's 10-member House delegation.

Ninth District Democrats are the most optimistic about winning a congressional seat in 1974, particularly since the Republican candidate for governor lost the district in the Nov. 6 election.

Some Democrats also say—without anything definite to back it up—that they think the present GOP congressman, William Wampler, may not run again.

The most talk at this point centers around Del. W. L. Lemmon, a Marion businessman, as a prospective Democratic candidate.

Lemmon has been approached by many of the district's Democrats about running and probably will make a decision on whether he'll do so before the first of the year.

If Lemmon doesn't seek the nomination, there should be candidates aplenty.

Among those mentioned are former congressman Pat Jennings (although he has rather strongly indicated he is not

interested), clerk of the House of Representatives, Del. Ford Quillen of Gate City and State Sen. John C. Buchanan of Wise.

Democrats in the Northern Virginia 8th Congressional District also are optimistic of winning a seat there in '74.

"We should have won last year," said Ken Mikkelljohn,

former district Democratic chairman.

Stan Parris, the Republican candidate, won but Democrats maintain he did so only because an independent Democrat got in the race, taking votes away from the candidate the Democrats nominated.

The losing Democratic nomi-

inee, Robert F. Horan Jr., commonwealth's attorney of Fairfax County, is being discussed among Democrats as the party's nominee again next year.

In the Roanoke-Lynchburg 6th Congressional District Democrats probably could not expect to win next year (even considering Republican trou-

bles in Washington) save for the scant possibility that Caldwell Butler will not run again.

Normally, a congressman in his first term, as is Butler, would not be particularly shy about saying he planned to run again.

But Butler has evaded saying whether he will, which has led to talk in Roanoke, Lynchburg and other places in the district that he won't.

In any case, there is strong sentiment among Democrats to nominate former Del. Willis M. Anderson to run again. Anderson lost to Butler last year.

In addition to the 9th, 8th and 6th, the Republicans hold the congressional seats in the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 10th districts—giving them a 7-3 edge in the state's congressional delegation. (Democrats held an overwhelming edge before the Republicans started making inroads in the Eisenhower landslide of 1952.)

At this point even some Republicans privately concede that unless things get better—and hardly anybody expects them to—Republicans will in 1974 have one of their most disastrous years at the polls ever. All House seats are to be filled then.

They, of course, blame the Watergate and related scandals and, on top of that, hard times that are being anticipated as a result of the energy crisis.

The latest Gallup Poll on House strength shows the Republican strength at one of its lowest levels ever—30 cent. The Democratic strength is 58 per cent, with the undecided 12 per cent.

Butler impressed with candid Nixon

W-N Thurs Nov 15 '73

The truth will out in the Watergate scandal, Rep. Caldwell Butler said in Washington yesterday.

That'll come, he said, when President Nixon takes to television to put everything before the public.

One of 80 House members attending an 8:30 breakfast meeting at the White House, Butler said Nixon promised "to get the truth out" on Watergate and added that the Watergate tapes are now being authenticated.

The 6th District freshman said the meeting lasted about two hours and that during the questioning the President was "absolutely candid and categorically stated he would not resign.

"I want to emphasize that he (Nixon) was candid, frank,

and determined to put the facts out. The mood of the congressmen was to emphasize to the President that he has to move to get those facts out," Butler said in an interview. "And I think he's strengthened his relationship with the congressmen."

The President opened the meeting with a briefing on the accomplishments of the administration, emphasizing its foreign policy successes and stressing his disappointment that the presidency would be crippled in foreign relations by the War Powers Resolution passed over his veto last week, Butler said.

Nixon answered fully all the questions, Butler said, and added he didn't think the public was aware of all the answers the President has given

on Watergate questions.

Butler said one example of the President's openness with the group was his claim that he was the first president since Truman who did not have any stock holdings.

"This was the first time I was aware that he had \$700,000 in cash when he first took office, and that was all," said Butler. "He said he had sold his apartment in New York for \$325,000, his stock and other holdings for another \$300,000 and his interest in his business (a New York law firm). It's fair to say he had a substantial sum of money when he took office."

Butler said that while some of the congressmen's questions were firm, none was belligerent and the President

"categorically responded to them."

The President also pointed out that he and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had "changed the world" in their foreign policy innovations and declared the United States is moving toward self-sufficiency in its energy needs. And, Butler said, Nixon observed that he had full confidence in Special Prosecutor-designate Leon Jaworski even though the two had never met. Nixon also ventured that Asst. Atty. Gen. Henry E. Person had been "90 per cent ready to indict" before former Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox began his investigations, Butler added.

Butler said his only criticism was that the group meeting with Nixon was too

large to allow for unlimited discussion.

"A lot of those who were supposed to come Friday came (to the White House) today so they could leave early on Friday," Butler said. "I can't."

Butler is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which will meet during the House recess starting Thursday to consider the nomination of minority leader Gerald Ford to be vice president.

The freshman lawmaker was asked his impressions following the meeting.

"I come away, once again, with the feeling that he (Nixon) has a real sense of history, of where his country is, that makes me glad he's directing our foreign policy," said Butler.

At the same time Butler won handily over two opponents to succeed Richard H. Poff (R), who resigned to take a seat on the Virginia Supreme Court after withdrawing from consideration for nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Butler again has two opponents in this fall's election but is favored to win reelection, regardless of how he votes on impeachment. "He's just that strong," said a local Democrat.

Butler figures his constituents want the issue resolved swiftly, that there is strong feeling on both sides, but there is no overwhelming consensus for or against impeachment. "But then I may know my district as well as Fulbright knew Arkansas," he observed with a grin, adding that there's no such thing as a safe district this fall.

Before Butler came to Congress in 1972, he spent 10 years in the Virginia General Assembly and, as minority leader of the minuscule GOP contingent in the House of Delegates, was regarded as a fiercely loyal Republican.

But, as a legislator, he was not above quietly voting the Democratic majority when he agreed with its position on a particular issue.

The 49-year-old Butler—whose tall, thin profile is dominated by coal black hair, owlsh glasses and receding chinline at the end of a long, expressive face—counts himself as "one of the aborigines" of Virginia, its southwestern mountain regions and its Republican Party.

Among his ancestors are John Marshall, the nation's first chief justice, and James A. Walker, a mountaineer congressman who got shot during an election campaign in the late 1880s.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Richmond, he studied law at the University of Virginia in the company of several other now-prominent Virginians, including U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. and Butler's old political sparring partner, House Majority Leader James M. Thomson (D-Alexandria).

After settling back in Roanoke, Butler joined Linwood Holton, another young attorney who wound up as his

Thomson still thinks of Butler now and then. "I don't know anything I've chuckled about more than the pickle he's in now," said Thomson.

In Richmond, Butler was regarded as a moderate, a leader of the "mountain-valley boys" who were allied with Holton, often in opposition to the conservative forces that recently took over the Virginia GOP.

But in Congress, largely because of his fiscal views, he is regarded as a conservative, earning a flat zero rating, on a scale of zero to 100, from the liberal Americans for Democratic Action last year.

Butler laughs now about the fact that he wanted to be assigned to the Commerce Committee, rather than Judiciary, "because I wanted to be where the action is." At first, he conceded recently, he thought Judiciary was "a bunch of crazies," but he now says he has great respect for his colleagues, particularly Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.).

He is sharply critical of committee leaks of documents damaging to the President. "Till the leaks, our image was pretty good but the leaks hurt badly," he said, although he feels "we'll outlive all that."

How does it feel to come from the obscurity of the Republican corner of the Virginia House of Delegates to what may be a pivotal role in the impeachment of the President?

"It is a little frightening," he says. "I'm not waking up in the middle of the night in a cold sweat yet, but it does bother me . . . it's a hard, hard decision."

Or as he put it to Richmond Times-Dispatch columnist Charles McDowell earlier this month: "I don't feel they're saving a little niche over there at the Capitol for Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson and Caldwell Butler."

Bedford Bulletin -
Butler Assistant ✓
Democrat 11/15/73 -
Here Tuesday p. 3

Jeff Gregson, assistant to Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, will make his monthly visit to Bedford next Tuesday, Nov. 20. He will be in the Bedford Municipal Building from 9:30 until noon to meet citizens wishing to discuss problems with the federal government. Mr. Gregson makes ten such visits each month in the Sixth Congressional District, which Mr. Butler represents in Washington.

Since schools, highway construction and state or local court decisions are not federal problems, Mr. Gregson can not discuss these.

Butler Gives Views On Watergate Issues

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler whose Sixth Congressional District includes the Rock-bridge area, shares his views about Watergate and related legislation in the following article:

Resolutions of impeachment, along with substantially all legislation arising out of Watergate disclosure, have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which I am a member. My purpose in this report is to share with you my present view of these and related problems and to solicit your comment.

It is unfortunate that criticism of the President has temporarily obscured major accomplishments of an Administration which received the overwhelming endorsement of the American people just one year ago. Indeed, we may very well have witnessed its most significant achievement - permanent peace in the Middle East - during the recent and most severe outbreak of domestic criticism.

While the confidence of some has been shaken, Richard Nixon remains the President, with heavy

responsibilities in many areas unrelated to Watergate. Neither the Congress nor the President should allow Watergate to divert us from other pressing foreign and domestic problems!

The Congress has a responsibility to avoid any action implying condonation of the Watergate disclosures or their cover up. We should do everything possible to speed and assist the investigation and prosecution of all wrongdoing. The House of Representatives has already approved legislation to extend the life of the Watergate Grand Jury until its work is complete. The Judiciary Committee has approved legislation to facilitate subpoena of Watergate tapes by the Ervin Committee. Both are clearly indicated!

The early confirmation by the Congress of the nomination of Gerald R. Ford as Vice President of the United States is extremely important. The country should not be without a Vice President for long. Congress is proceeding promptly but not hastily to discharge this responsibility. That is as it should be!

The President's ap-

pointment of Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski was most appropriate. While I am satisfied that he would not again remove a special prosecutor, the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance of this should be forthcoming as soon as possible.

I, therefore, joined with other members of the Judiciary Committee in sponsoring legislation to protect Mr. Jaworski's independence.

Impeachment is the action by which the House of Representatives prefers charges of misconduct for trial by the Senate. The sentence for conviction by two-thirds of the Senate is removal from office. The Constitution authorizes impeachment for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Limited precedents and the apparent vagueness of the above language shed little light on exactly what would constitute impeachable misconduct.

In my judgment, impeachment should not be undertaken lightly or without the firmest conviction that removal is clearly indicated and that no other course is open. Impeachment and trial would consume many months

accompanied by the gravest uncertainty. Its political and economic consequences - foreign and domestic - can not be calculated. It would divide, divert and embarrass the country, leaving the President of the United States in the difficult position of endeavoring to govern while being subjected to what would surely become the most celebrated prosecution in history. Serious threats of impeachment, likewise, have their adverse effects.

As mentioned above, impeachment resolutions have been referred to the Judiciary Committee which must now make the appropriate investigation and

recommendation to the full House. In my judgment, recent events and the public reaction thereto clearly indicate how important it is that the Committee proceed to an early determination as to whether the charges that have been made constitute impeachable offenses within the meaning of the Constitution, and if so, whether there is sufficient basis in fact to include them in formal charges to be tried by the Senate. We owe this both to the President, whose ability to lead the country is being limited by the continual allegations of improprieties, and to the American people, whose faith in the political system is being challenged.

Ford approval foreseen

Salem Times Register
11-29-73
Congressman M. Caldwell Butler, in a press release this week, said he

hopes for a prompt confirmation of Gerald F. Ford for the vice presidency. Butler also said that as a member of the House Judiciary Committee, he felt the committee should proceed to an early determination "as to whether the charges that have been made constitute impeachable offenses" against President Richard M. Nixon.

Butler also said that though he is satisfied the President would not again remove a special prosecutor from office, he (Butler) is in favor of "legislative assurance" to protect the position and powers of special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. "Therefore," Butler said, "I join with other members of the Judiciary Committee in sponsoring legislation to protect Mr. Jaworski's independence. Under this proposal he could be removable only by the attorney general of the United States and only for gross misconduct, gross impropriety and gross dereliction of duty, or for physical inability to perform his duties."

Butler said the investigation of Ford was one of the most intensive in history. "It involved analysis of his personal and political correspondence files and public appearances over a period of 25 years, including his entire voting records, and 1700 pages of raw F.B.I. data. He was questioned for five full days by our committee. There was no substantial objection reflecting on Gerald Ford's integrity or ability, and I anticipate quick confirmation by both the House and the Senate."

"Impeachment," Butler said, "in my judgment should not be undertaken lightly or without the firmest conviction that removal is clearly indicated and that no other course is open." He said the Judiciary Committee is conducting a thorough investigation. Impeachment resolutions have been referred to the committee "which now must make the

appropriate investigation and recommendations to the full House. In my judgment, recent events and the public reaction thereto clearly indicate how important it is that the committee proceed to an early determination as to whether the charges that have been made constitute impeachable offenses, and whether there is sufficient basis in fact to include them in formal charges to be tried by the Senate. We owe this to the President whose ability to lead the country is being limited by the continued allegations of improprieties, and to the American people whose faith in the political system is being challenged," Butler said.

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Butler Criticizes Impeachment Drag

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler says he has come "to share the view of those who believe that the time has come to impeach or cease fire."

Butler, a Roanoke Republican and member of the House Judiciary Committee which now has impeachment resolutions, said in his "Washington Report," though, that he is not sure a majority of the committee agrees with him.

"Indeed," Butler said in the report, "I am fearful that this matter will be held before the Judiciary Committee in deliberation or hearing far longer than is truly necessary."

Butler said he will "press for a prompt determination of whether we shall impeach or not and for the prompt completion of whatever further investigation is needed."

The congressman said he doubts that further investigation is necessary and that there is already "sufficient information" available for the committee "to determine whether the President should be charged with impeachable conduct or not."

Butler said, however, that "impeachment should not be undertaken lightly or without the firmest conviction that removal is clearly indicated and no other course is open."

He said impeachment and trial would take a long time "accompanied by the gravest uncertainty."

"Its political and economic consequences—foreign and domestic—can not be calculated," he said. "It would divide, divert and embarrass the country, leaving the President of the United States in the difficult position of endeavoring to govern while being subjected to what surely would become the most celebrated prosecution in history. Serious threats of impeachment, likewise, have their adverse effects."

Butler said prompt action on impeachment is owed both the President and the people.

He said Watergate should not be allowed to divert either the President or the Congress from "other pressing foreign and domestic problems."

Dunes
11-29-73



OUR CONGRESSMAN, M. Caldwell Butler (left), lost little time in getting his picture taken with the nominee for vice-president, Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan. They are colleagues in the House of Representatives until Mr. Ford is confirmed by Congress.



Rep. Caldwell Butler

The World-News, Roanoke, Va., Thursday, November 29, 1973

'Impeach or cease fire,' Butler says

By JACK BETTS
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke has pledged to press for "a prompt determination of whether we shall impeach or not" to clear the air of charges against President Nixon.

Writing in his November newsletter, Butler, a member of the House Judiciary Committee handling impeachment resolutions, said, "I share the view of those who believe that the time has come to impeach or cease fire."

And, he said, "in my view,

there is already before the Congress and its various committees, and therefore available to the Judiciary Committee, sufficient information to determine whether the President should be charged with impeachable misconduct or not."

In an interview off the House floor yesterday afternoon, Butler said he was not proposing ending investigations of presidential involvement in Watergate and related affairs but said he questioned whether further investigation is necessary.

"I just don't want the Con-

gress to go on a fishing expedition. Just about every committee here has its own investigation going, and they should have a pretty good view of what has happened. We need to take a look at what we have, and if it indicates further action, Congress should proceed.

"But right now it's open season on the President, and it's time the Judiciary Committee decides whether there are impeachable acts involved here."

The Judiciary Committee

earlier this week completed what Butler called the "most intensive (investigation) in history" on House minority leader Gerald Ford, nominated to replace former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

Butler predicted the committee would approve the nomination with "from four to eight votes against Ford."

The News - 11/30/73 - p. B-1

9th District Demos Eying House Seat

ROANOKE (AP)—Democrats in Virginia's 9th District already have their sights on a congressional seat, even though the election is still nearly a year away.

Democrats all over the state are hoping to boost their meager representation in Virginia's 10-member House delegation, but those in the Southwest are particularly optimistic since Gov.-elect Mills Godwin, a Republican, lost the 9th District in the Nov. 6 election.

Some Democrats also say that they think 9th District Republican Rep. William C. Wampler may not run again, although there has been nothing definite to back that up.

The most likely Democratic candidate at this point is considered to be Del. W. L. Lemmon, a Marion businessman.

Lemmon has been ap-

proached by many of the District's Democrats about running and probably will make a decision on whether he'll do so before the first of the year.

But if Lemmon doesn't seek the nomination, there should be plenty of candidates.

Among those mentioned are former Rep. Pat Jennings (although he has indicated rather strongly he is not interested), clerk of the House of Representatives; Del. Ford Quillen of Gate City; and State Sen. John C. Buchanan of Wise.

Democrats in the Northern Virginia 8th District also are optimistic about winning a congressional seat in 1974.

"We should have won last year," said Ken Mikkellohn, former district Democratic chairman.

Republican Stan Parris won,

See 9th DISTRICT, Pg. 13, Col. 1

9th District

(Continued from Page One)

but Democrats maintain he did so only because an independent Democrat got in the race, taking votes away from the candidate the Democrats nominated.

The losing Democratic nominee, Fairfax Commonwealth's Atty. Robert F. Horan Jr., is being discussed among Democrats as the party's nominee again next year.

In the Roanoke-Lynchburg 6th District, Democrats probably could not expect to win next year, except for the scant possibility that GOP Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will not run again.

A congressman in his first term, as is Butler, usually isn't shy about saying he plans to run again.

But Butler has evaded saying whether he will, which has led to talk in Roanoke, Lynchburg and other places in the district that he won't.

In any case, there is strong sentiment among Democrats to nominate former Del. Willis M. Anderson, who lost to Butler last year.

In addition to the 9th, 8th and 6th, Republicans hold the congressional seats in the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 10th districts—giving them a 7-3 edge in the state's delegation.

At this point even some Republicans concede privately that unless things get better the GOP will have one of its most disastrous years at the polls ever in 1974. All House seats are to be filled then.

They blame the Watergate and related scandals and, in addition, hard times that are being anticipated as a result of the energy crisis.

The latest Gallup Poll on House strength shows the Republican strength at one of its lowest levels ever—30 per cent. The Democratic strength is 58 per cent, with the undecided 12 per cent.

Phrase Not Defined

Historians, constitutional lawyers and members of Congress have varying—and sometimes conflicting—views of the standard contained in Article II of the Constitution. It provides for impeachment for “treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.”

Nowhere in the Constitution is the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” defined. Scholars have found precedent in the debates of the Constitutional Convention and in the 12 impeachment efforts undertaken by Congress since 1798 for either a narrow or a broad interpretation of the standard.

And now the members of the Judiciary Committee are, as Representative M. Caldwell Butler, Republican of Virginia, put it, “wrestling with” a definition.

The conflicting views are best represented in the attitudes of the panel's chairman, Mr. Rodino, and the senior Republican member, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan.

Mr. Rodino cited these limitations on the scope of the inquiry into Mr. Nixon's action:

“The conduct must constitute what the founding fathers often referred to as a ‘great offense,’ one which threatens to undermine the Government itself. Second, the conduct must relate to the official duties of the officeholder. Third, the conduct must be such that it occurs after the officeholder has assumed his official duties.”

Asked whether the conduct must be criminal, Mr. Rodino said, “in my judgment, no.”

According to Mr. Hutchinson, though, the committee should hold to a very narrow standard

The News - 12/1/73 - p. 8

BUTLER HAS ALTERNATIVE FOR GASOLINE RATIONING

WASHINGTON (AP — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., called Friday for a plan to keep every vehicle off the road one day each week as an alternative to gasoline rationing.

In a letter to President Nixon, the 6th District congressman said Israel has adopted an alternative to gasoline rationing which has a high potential for a substantial reduction in gasoline consumption.

Under the program, Butler said, each vehicle can be driven ~~only~~ six days a week with the owner permitted to select for himself the idle day of each week, identifiable by an appropriate windshield sticker.

"I believe this program represents a real alternative to the enormous problems of rationing," Butler said, but he added that if rationing is the only feasible method, he will support it.

The Israeli Embassy, he said, is obtaining detailed information on its present program.

The News - 12/2/73 - p. C-3 ✓

Butler Cancels Meet, Cites Fuel Shortage

WASHINGTON—Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler has announced that his staff representative will not conduct the scheduled Open Door Meeting in Bedford on Dec. 18.

"I hope to be able to make personal visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess and prior to the time Congress shall reconvene," Butler said.

"With this possibility, the regularly scheduled Open Door Meetings will be unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortages, and I have decided

not to conduct these meetings for December. January is still an open question," said Butler.

Any citizen wishing to discuss items of concern can still contact any of Butler's three district offices located in the post offices located in Lynchburg, Roanoke and Waynesboro.

B

Why not an interim report?

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-6th Va., devotes much of his current report to his constituents to the question of impeachment of President Nixon on charges resulting from the Watergate scandals. Rep. Butler says he has concluded "that the time has come to impeach or cease fire". This is the view this newspaper expressed after it became evident that some anti-Nixonites would keep impeachment fires burning, although no evidence of guilt of an impeachable offense has been developed.

Rep. Butler is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which has purview in determining whether or not there are grounds for recommending impeachment charges for trial by the Senate. Rep. Butler said in his report to 6th District citizens that in fairness, the committee owes it to the President, to make an early determination whether or not to recommend that charges be brought.

"I share the view of those who believe (this)", said Rep. Butler. I am not satisfied that a majority of the committee agrees with me. Indeed, I am fearful that this

matter will be held before the committee...far longer than is truly necessary...It is my intention, therefore, to press for a prompt determination of whether we shall impeach or not, and for prompt completion of whatever further investigation is indicated."

If the committee has been unable to find evidence of impeachable offenses in the prolonged proceedings of the Senate committee investigating the Watergate cases or in the record of grand jury inquiry in Judge John Sirica's District Court, it is unlikely to find it by launching its own independent investigation. Its temptation will be to await completion of the committee and court proceedings and their findings. But the prospect is this would mean a continuation of the impeachment wrangle for months.

The least the committee can do is to weigh available evidence and at least make an interim report to the House that there is no evidence at this time on which to base impeachment charges. This should cool the ardor of the Nixon-haters and give the country a little respite.

HOUSE UNIT LOOKS TO IMPEACHMENT

12/2/73
Committee Will Act on Any
Misdeed by Nixon Even if
It Falls Short of Crime

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Members of the House Judiciary Committee are prepared, by a substantial majority, to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon if they find evidence of serious misconduct even if such misconduct falls short of criminal wrongdoing.

The Judiciary Committee will not get into the thick of its impeachment inquiry before next February, and it is not likely to reach a determination on Mr. Nixon's conduct in office before next spring.

But a New York Times check conducted this week among the 21 Democrats and 17 Republicans who serve on the committee produced a surprising consensus on the question that will be central to the outcome of the inquiry: What constitutes an impeachable offense under the Constitution?

Of 32 members of the Judiciary Committee who were

Continued on Page 54, Column 1

House Unit May Cite Nixon Even in Absence of a Crime

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

interviewed separately — six others could not be reached — all were agreed that the President would be subject to impeachment by the House, trial by the Senate and removal from office if he were found to have violated criminal law.

More significant, perhaps, two-thirds of the committee's members — 25 — said that they believed the President could be impeached for conduct that was not necessarily criminal but constituted a severe breach of public trust. Only one of the 16 Democrats and six of the Republicans who were questioned said that they would limit the definition of an impeachable offense to one for which an ordinary citizen would be subject to criminal prosecution.

The key question that the committee will face, according to Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey, the Democratic chairman, is, "Does this act or conduct bring the office into great scandal and disrepute?"

Representative Charles F. Wiggins of California, a constitutional scholar whose views are often sought by fellow Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, stated a similarly broad standard.

He said that the President would be subject to impeachment for "conduct which, exposed to the light of day, produces moral outrage among the people that causes them to believe he is no longer fit to serve."

The distinction is important because of the nature of some of the charges lodged against Mr. Nixon in the 16 resolutions of impeachment filed after his dismissal in October of Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor. Among the grounds cited for removing Mr. Nixon from office were the secret bombing of Cambodia by the United States, the President's refusal to spend funds appropriated by Congress, ultimate Presidential responsibility for illegal acts of subordinates and the dismissal of Mr. Cox.

A mammoth job

Mr. Rodino said that since the Oct. 20 dismissal of Mr. Cox, the resignation of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and the dismissal of deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus for refusing to dismiss the special prosecutor, the committee has received 181,000 letters demanding Mr. Nixon's impeachment and 11,000 opposing such action.

"It's been a mammoth job just opening and sorting it," he said of the mail.

Although most of the impeachment resolutions were introduced as long ago as Oct. 23, the committee delayed acting on them until it completed hearings Thursday on the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President. Moreover, Mr. Rodino made it clear that it would be some time, for a variety of reasons, before the impeachment inquiry became visible.

He said that his search for a "top-flight, objective" lawyer to serve as chief counsel to an impeachment inquiry staff might not be completed until shortly before Christmas. Although 19 committee employees are already gathering material for the inquiry, Mr. Rodino said, he wants the chief counsel to be free to select his senior assistants and to supervise the investigation.

Mr. Rodino also said that he would seek guidance from the chief counsel on defining the grounds for impeachment, and that he might name an ad hoc subcommittee to set the rules of conduct for the inquiry.

Consequently, the investigation will not proceed very far until Congress returns in January from a Christmas holiday, and the committee settles procedural issues. Most members said that they would be surprised if the committee produced a recommendation on impeachment before next spring.

The direction that the inquiry will take may well be determined, however, by what Mr. Wiggins calls the "threshold question" of what constitutes an impeachable offense.

— "an indictable offense which would so offend the state as to make continuance in office untenable."

He said that the criteria should be much narrower for a Presidential impeachment than for the impeachment of lesser officers, because "We've only got one President, and the impeachment of a President is something the country can't afford."

But only one Democrat, Representative George E. Danielson of California, agreed with Mr. Hutchinson's interpretation. Among the five other Republicans who said that they also believed the offense must be an indictable one to merit impeachment, the most rigid standard was that of Representative Robert McClory of Illinois.

"My feeling is there has to be some kind of a criminal offense, and there has to be direct evidence of [the President's] involvement," he said. "This should not be — and I do not want to say it will not be — a political trial."

The prevailing view among members of both parties was that, while they were reluctant

to suggest the outer limits of impeachable misconduct, the misconduct must be, as David W. Dennis, Republican of Indiana, put it, "something serious, a major perversion of laws and Constitution."

Mr. Wiggins said "It ought to be at least a serious act of misconduct which, if not criminal, constitutes the grossest abuse of the President's authority. It ought to be such a gross act that there is substantial unanimity among people of good will and objectivity that they are compelled to say, 'This is too much.'"

Several members said, as did Walter Flowers, Democrat of Alabama, that Congress could not impeach out of "distaste for what the executive has done" or as a consequence of "a lot of small things" to which Congress might object. But he said that there was "great latitude" in deciding what impeachable offenses were.

Representative Robert F. Drinan, Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "The first illusion we have to break is that you have to prove a criminal offense. This is a political offense."

Butler proposes alternative to 12/3/73 gas rationing

WASHINGTON — U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., has proposed an alternative to gasoline rationing. In letters to the President and other officials dealing with the energy crisis, he called for serious consideration to be given to a plan to keep each vehicle in the country off the road one day per week. Although he has not yet received a formal reply, he has been

assured that the proposal is being studied.

The text of Rep. Butler's statement follows:

The State of Israel has adopted a practical alternative to gasoline rationing which has a high potential for a substantial reduction in gasoline consumption.

Under this program, each vehicle can be driven only six days a week, with the owner permitted to select for himself the idle day of each week, identifiable by appropriate windshield sticker.

Th Israeli program was called to my attention and recommended to me by M. Robert

Rogers, formerly the information officer for the mileage rationing program of OPA during World War II, and currently a valued constituent of mine. I respect his judgment particularly because the problem of obtaining public acceptance of any program is very similar to the one he faced in 1943.

We have inquired of the National Driver Registration Division of the Department of Transportation and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators as to the feasibility of such a program. Both advise that the states do have the necessary data processing equipment to handle such a program easily. The Israeli Embassy is in the process of obtaining further details of their program for us, but we are assured that it has worked well there in the past.

I believe that this program represents a real alternative to the enormous problems that will accompany any rationing system. It may be that there are problems associated with it that are not readily apparent, and that rationing will turn out to be the only way to deal with the situation. If so, I will have to support it.

However, I strongly urge that this proposal be given thorough consideration before any final decisions are made. It seems to represent the least possible interference with the rights of our citizens accompanied by the greatest appearance of fairness.

House Novice May Be Swing Vote on Nixon

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Staff Writer

Pictures of President Nixon line his office walls and he had one of the most consistently pro-administration records in Congress last year. But conservative freshman Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (R-Va.) — a meticulously precise lawyer with a keen mind, sharp tongue and paucity of tolerance for wrong-doing — is emerging as a key swing vote on presidential impeachment in the House Judiciary Committee.

It wasn't always that way.

At the start, Butler was openly wary of impeachment, saying the House had a heavy burden of proof and he would be hard to convince.

More recently he has grown impatient with the President's refusal to release records requested by the Committee, suggesting at times that an adverse inference might be drawn from noncompliance.

In the Committee's historic April 11 vote to subpoena presidential tapes, Butler was the only Republican to side with the Democrats and ask for more items than the White House was willing to supply, and he has voted with the Democrats on other occasions.

He also is said to have influence on the committee that is uncommon for a freshman. He's a "very thoughtful conservative" who often plays the role of a "common-sense arbiter" of disputes among his colleagues, said Rep. Thoms F. Railsback (R-Ill.), another Judiciary member.

Assiduously keeping his own counsel, Butler tells both his Washington colleagues and Roanoke homefolks that he is reserving judgment until he sees all the evidence. Railsback and others say he's one of the least predictable of the six or seven pivotal members of the Committee.

Butler acknowledges that "it's hard to put aside party loyalty" and quite natural to want to be charitable to your friends" but adds: "I don't have any sort of commitment to condone anything that is inappropriate."

His own Sixth District, stretching across the lower Shenandoah Valley from the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge to the Alleghenies and encompassing some of the most Republican territory in Virginia, gave the President his biggest victory margin in the state (72.7 per cent) in 1972.

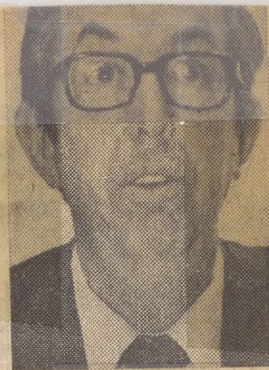
At the same time Butler won handily over two opponents to succeed Richard H. Poff (R), who resigned to take a seat on the Virginia Supreme Court after withdrawing from consideration for nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Butler again has two opponents in this fall's election but is favored to win reelection, regardless of how he votes on impeachment. "He's just that strong," said a local Democrat.

Butler figures his constituents want the issue resolved swiftly, that there is strong feeling on both sides, but there is no overwhelming consensus for or against impeachment. "But then I may know my district as well as Fulbright knew Arkansas," he observed with a grin, adding that there's no such thing as a safe district this fall.

Before Butler came to Congress in 1972, he spent 10 years in the Virginia General Assembly and, as minority leader of the minuscule GOP contingent in the House of Delegates, was regarded as a fiercely loyal Republican.

But, as a legislator, he was not above quietly voting the Democratic majority when he agreed with its position on a particular issue.



M. CALDWELL BUTLER
... 'common-sense arbiter'

The 49-year-old Butler—whose tall, thin profile is dominated by coal black hair, owlish glasses and receding chinline at the end of a long, expressive face—counts himself as "one of the aborigines" of Virginia, its southwestern mountain regions and its Republican Party.

Among his ancestors are John Marshall, the nation's first chief justice, and James A. Walker, a mountaineer congressman who got shot during an election campaign in the late 1880s.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Richmond, he studied law at the University of Virginia in the company of several other now-prominent Virginians, including U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. and Butler's old political sparring partner, House Majority Leader James M. Thomson (D-Alexandria).

After settling back in Roanoke, Butler joined Linwood Holton, another young attorney who wound up as his

law partner and later as Virginia's first GOP governor in this century, in reorganizing Roanoke's moribund Republican Party.

This, coupled with Republican growth among transplanted Yankees in the Washington suburbs, was the real beginning of the party's resurgence in Virginia, which had been solidly Democratic since the end of Reconstruction.

In 1961, after an unsuccessful City Council race, Butler won election to the House of Delegates, where he found himself in the lonely company of seven Republicans, out of a total of 140 Assembly members.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1973

Caldwell Butler issues Washington report on Watergate legislation

Resolutions of impeachment, along with substantially all legislation arising out of Watergate disclosures, have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which I am a member. My purpose in this Washington Report is to share with you my present view of these and related problems and to solicit your comment.

It is unfortunate that criticism of the President has temporarily obscured major accomplishments of an Administration which received the overwhelming endorsement of the American people just one year ago. Indeed, we may very well have witnessed its most significant achievement, permanent peace in the Middle East, during the recent and most severe outbreak of domestic criticism. While the confidence of some has been shaken, Richard Nixon remains the President, with heavy responsibilities in many areas unrelated to Watergate. Neither the Congress nor the President should allow Watergate to divert us from other pressing foreign and domestic problems!

The Congress has a responsibility to avoid any action implying condonation of the Watergate disclosures or their cover up. We should do everything possible to speed and assist the investigation and prosecution of all wrongdoing. The House of Representatives has already approved legislation to extend the life of the Watergate Grand Jury until its work is complete. The Judiciary Committee has approved legislation to facilitate subpoena of Watergate tapes by the Ervin Committee. Both are clearly indicated.

The early confirmation by the Congress of the nomination of Gerald R. Ford as Vice President of the United States is extremely important. The country should not be without a Vice President for long. Congress is proceeding promptly but not hastily to discharge this responsibility. That is as it should be!

The investigation of Gerald Ford preceding confirmation hearings by the Judiciary Committee was the most intensive in history. It involved analysis of his personal and political correspondence files

and appearances for a period of over 25 years, including his entire voting record, and all personal and financial records, income tax returns, office payroll records, checking accounts and many others. Eight members of the Committee personally reviewed over 1,700 pages of raw FBI data. He was questioned for five full days by the Committee. No substantial objection reflecting upon Mr. Ford's integrity or ability was called to the attention of our Committee, which has now completed its hearings. I anticipate his quick confirmation by both the House and the Senate.

I have concluded from my participation in these hearings that the country can be proud and grateful that the President has nominated a Vice President who has led such an exemplary life. The fact that Mr. Ford's personal reputation has been enhanced after such careful scrutiny should do much to restore the confidence of the American people in those who have been elected to public office.

The President's appointment of Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski was most appropriate. While I am satisfied that he would not again remove a Special Prosecutor, the mood of the country is such that legislative assurance of this should be forthcoming as soon as possible.

I, therefore, joined with other members of the Judiciary Committee in sponsoring legislation to protect Mr. Jaworski's independence. Under this proposal, the new Special Prosecutor would be removable only by the Attorney General of the United States and only for "gross misconduct, gross impropriety, gross dereliction of duty, or for physical inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office."

Impeachment is the action by which the House of Representatives prefers charges of misconduct for trial by the Senate. The sentence for conviction by two-thirds of the Senate is removal from office. The Constitution authorizes impeachment for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Limited precedents and the apparent vagueness of the

above language shed little light on exactly what would constitute impeachable misconduct.

In my judgement, impeachment should not be undertaken lightly or without the firmest conviction that removal is clearly indicated and that no other course is open. Impeachment and trial would consume many months accompanied by the gravest uncertainty. Its political and economic consequences, foreign and domestic, cannot be calculated. It would divide, divert and embarrass the country, leaving the President of the United States in the difficult position of endeavoring to govern while being subjected to what would surely become the most celebrated prosecution in history. Serious threats of impeachment, likewise, have their adverse effects.

As mentioned above, impeachment resolutions have been referred to the Judiciary Committee which must now make the appropriate investigation and recommendation to the full House. In my judgment, recent events and the public reaction thereto clearly indicate how important it is that the Committee proceed to an early determination as to whether the charges that have been made constitute impeachable offenses within the meaning of the

Constitution, and if so, whether there is sufficient basis in fact to include them in formal charges to be tried by the Senate. We owe this both to the President, whose ability to lead the country is being limited by the continual allegations of improprieties, and to the American people, whose faith in the political system is being challenged.

Accordingly, I share the view of those who believe that the time has come to impeach or cease fire. I am not satisfied, however, that a majority of the Committee agrees with me. Indeed, I am fearful that this matter will be held before the Judiciary Committee in deliberation or hearing far longer than is truly necessary.

My responsibility as a member of the Judiciary Committee is to consider all relevant information carefully and to reserve final judgment on this question until all the facts are before us. It is a responsibility I do not treat lightly. It will be helpful to me, however, to have the benefit of the views and reactions to the above of those who may read this Report.

INVITED
TO A
PARTY
SAN 2-THO
King Ahasuerus of Persia
gave a party that lasted
180 days.

Butler Plans Visits During Yule Recess

Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler has announced that his staff representative will not conduct the open door meetings scheduled for Lexington and Buena Vista on Thursday.

"I hope to be able to make personal visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess and prior to the time Congress shall reconvene. With this possibility, the regularly scheduled open door meetings will be an unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortages, and I have decided not to conduct them. January is still an open question."

Any citizen wishing to discuss items of concern may

do so at any of Butler's three district offices located in the Post Office buildings in Lynchburg, Roanoke and Waynesboro, as well as his office in Washington, D.C.

"Please do not hesitate to call and reverse the charges if not within a toll-free exchange," Butler said. The telephone numbers and locations are: U. S. House of Representatives, 329 Cannon Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515, Telephone: 202-225-5431;

322 Post Office Building, Roanoke, Va. 24005, Telephone: 344-3406;

313 Post Office Building, Lynchburg, Va. 24505, Telephone: 845-1378;

111 Post Office Building, Waynesboro, Va. 22980, Telephone: 942-7758.

Post Card Registration Is Opposed

The Virginia Voter Registrars Association, meeting Monday in Salem, went on record in opposition to postal card registration, a measure now being considered in the U.S. Congress, according to Waynesboro General Registrar Mrs. Kathleen D. Whitlow.

The consensus of opinion at the annual meeting, Mrs. Whitlow said, was that postal card registration would open the way for voter fraud and it also would be costly because a new section would be required in the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D.C., it was understood.

Mrs. Whitlow said that although she does not fully understand all of the mechanics proposed by the measure, she believes it would be difficult to identify persons from a postal card, "as much as they move around these days."

She said General Registrars were encouraged to contact their Congressmen and also ask voters in their jurisdictions to also express their viewpoints on the measure to their Congressmen.

Correspondence to Sixth Congressional District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler may be directed to his area office in the Federal Building here. The address is P. O. Box 1045, or persons may visit the office in Room 111. The telephone number is 942-7758.

Mrs. Whitlow said there also was lengthy discussion on absentee voting and a resolution was adopted advocating a change in the State Election Law whereby absentee ballots may be counted during the day of the election. William Hopkins of the 21st Legislative District.

Open door meetings canceled

The 6th District open door meetings scheduled by U. S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler will not be held in December.

Rep. Butler said he "hopes to be able to make personal visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess and prior to the time Congress shall reconvene. With this possibility, the regularly scheduled meetings will be unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortages.

"January is still an open question."

The Recorder 12/6/73

these funds. They are the Neigh-

Butler Cancels Area Meetings

WASHINGTON, D. C. - 6th District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler announced today that his staff representative will not conduct the Open Door Meeting scheduled for Highland County on Dec. 11.

Butler said he hopes to be able to make personal visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess and prior to the time Congress shall reconvene. With this possibility, the regularly scheduled Open Door Meeting will be an unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortages, and I have decided not to conduct these meetings for Dec. January is still an open question."

Any citizen wishing to discuss items of concern can still contact any of his three District Offices located in the Post Office buildings in Lynchburg, Roanoke, and Waynesboro, as well as his office in Washington, D. C. "Please do not hesitate to call and reverse the charges if not within a toll-free exchange." The telephone number and locations are:

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Full Senate Gets Verona Proposals

News Virginian 12/7/73

The Public Works Committee of the U.S. Senate has approved action on the controversial Verona Dam identical with that adopted earlier by the House of Representatives.

The proposals are contained in the Senate version of the Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Bill of 1973, which was reported out of committee yesterday. The bill now awaits approval of the full Senate and, possibly, of a joint conference committee.

In the latter case, it is unlikely changes would be made in the Verona project, inasmuch as both bodies seem in accord on it.

As approved by the Senate Public Works Committee, and earlier by the House, the measure calls for a final design study on the dam by the Corps of

Engineers. Actual construction, however, could not take place until after a congressional review of the study.

In a related section, the bill would authorize a pilot study of the Potomac estuary as an alternate source of drinking water for the Washington metropolitan area.

Congressional sources have said they believe construction of the Verona project hinges directly on the outcome of the estuary study. If it is demonstrated that estuary water cannot be purified sufficiently for drinking purposes, they say, it is likely that Congress will approve the Verona Dam and its sister project, the Sixes Bridge Dam in Maryland.

Thursday, December 6, 1973 Page 3

Butler Aide Cancels Visit

Sixth district congressman Caldwell Butler has announced that his staff representatives will not conduct the open door meetings scheduled for Lexington and Buena Vista on Dec. 6.

"I hope to be able to make several visits to each of the areas during the Christmas recess," said Butler. "With this possibility, the regularly scheduled open door meetings will be an unnecessary and wasteful duplication of effort at a time of critical fuel shortage, and I have decided not to conduct these meetings for December. January is still an open question."

Any citizen wishing to discuss items of concern can still contact any of Rep.

Butler's three district offices located in the post office buildings in Lynchburg, Roanoke, and Waynesboro as well as his office in Washington, D.C.

"Please do not hesitate to call and reverse the charges if not within a toll free exchange," Butler explained.

The number in Roanoke is 344-3406 and in Waynesboro 942-7758.

2 Staunton, Va., Leader, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1973



U.S. REP. M. CALDWELL BUTLER watches as President Nixon jokes during the signing of a bill creating a 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Rep. Butler received a pen for contributing to the successful passage of the bill.

Rep. Butler gets pen from Bicentennial bill

Staunton Leader 12/10/73

WASHINGTON — U.S. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., Tuesday watched President Nixon sign into law a bill creating a 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and received one of the two felt tip pens the chief executive used.

"I got the Richard and he got the Nixon," Rep. Butler quipped later, referring to Rep. Harold Donohue, D-Mass., the other congressman presented with a pen for contributing to the successful passage of the bill.

Rep. Butler, in a rare opportunity for a freshman legislator, was Republican floor leader of the bill abolishing the bulky, 50-member commission and replacing it with a streamlined administration. The Roanoke attorney is also one of the few first-termers to receive one of the presidential pens used in signing legislation.

He was a member of a Senate-

House conference committee which ironed out differences in the two bills. The final version provides \$25,000 to each state for operating a commission to help celebrate the nation's 200th birthday. It also provides up to \$363,363 to each state in the union on a matching grant basis.

In a joking mood following the audience with the President, Rep. Butler said he and three other members of the judiciary committee left a meeting on impeachment procedures early to go to the White House.

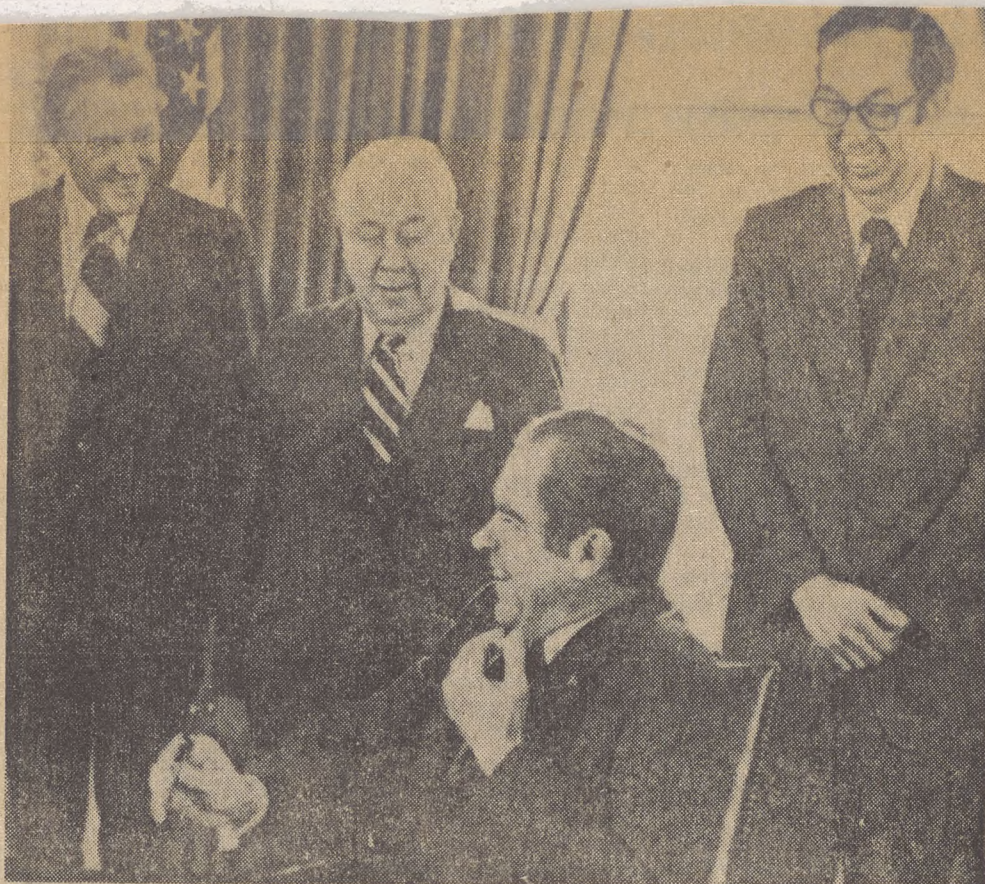
"It was the most important thing to come out of that meeting, anyway," he laughed.

The four and Rep. Butler aide Richard Cullen then made the trip to the White House to do their part for the energy crisis. Rep. Butler noted the White House was conserving energy, too.

"It was very cool in the

President's office," he said. "The temperature, anyway. The atmosphere was warm."

Also attending the affair were Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, presidential counselor Ann Armstrong, and "about 40 photographers and cameramen".



AP Photo

Butler (right) Watches as President Jokes With Other Congressmen
George H. Mahon, D-Tex., and Harold D. Donohue, D-Mass. Were Also Present for Signing
 12/12/73

Butler Gets 'Richard' From Bicentennial Bill

By JACK BETTS
 Times Washington Bureau
 WASHINGTON — Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., Tuesday watched President Nixon sign into law a bill creating a 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and received one of the two felt tip pens the chief executive used.

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meeting, anyway," he laughed.

The four and Butler aide Richard Cullen then made the trip to the White House to do their part for the energy crisis. Butler noted the White House was conserving energy, too.

"It was very cool in the President's office," he said. "The temperature, anyway. The atmosphere was warm."

Also attending the affair were Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton, presidential councilor Ann Armstrong, and "about 40 photographers and cameramen."

Why, Butler was asked, had there been so many interested in what was seemingly a minor bill when compared with major issues of the day?

"Most likely recognition of the true talent," Butler winked, adding, "a modest one, too."



Butler gets presidential pen

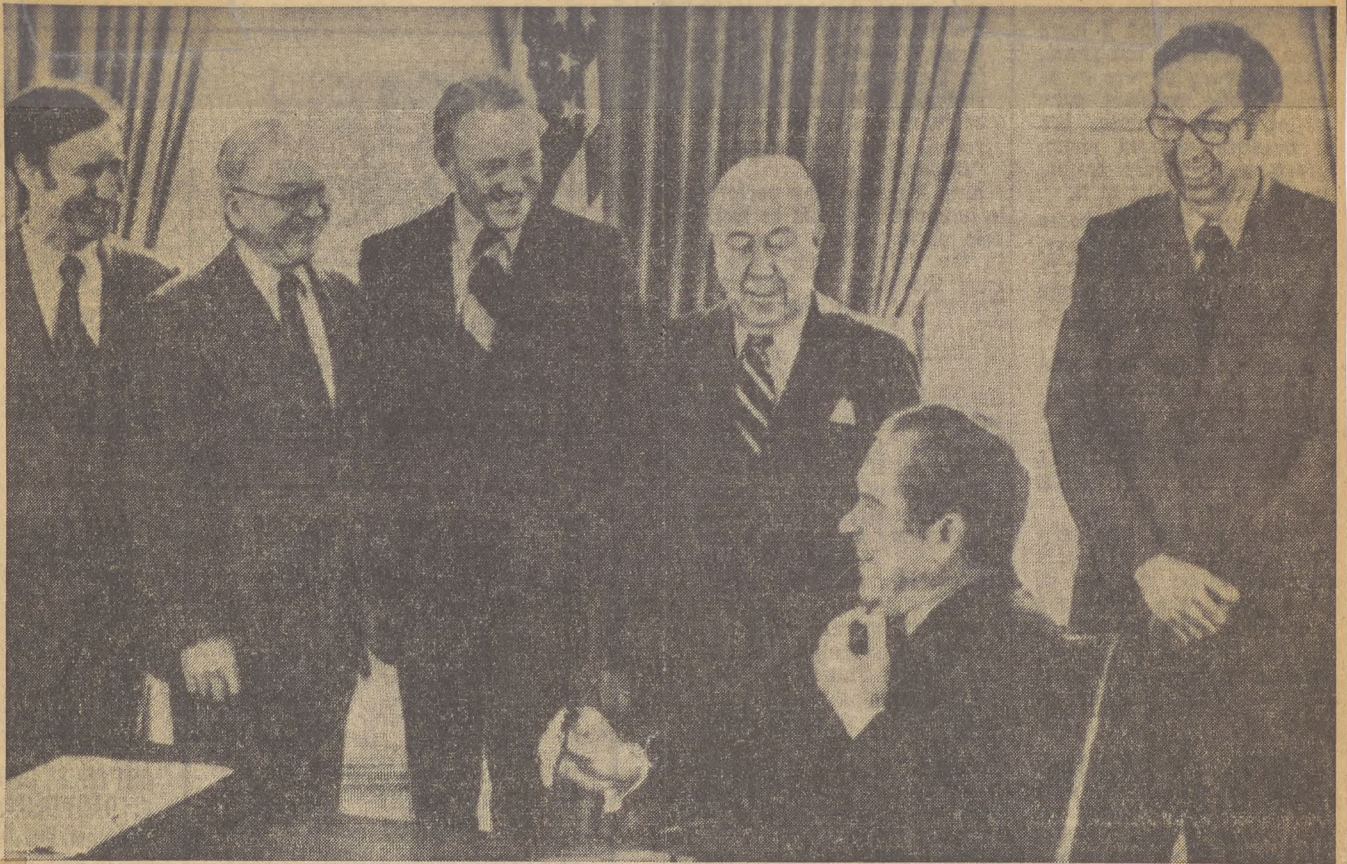
Sixth Dist. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler (standing center) received one of the two pens held by President Nixon that he used to sign a bill creating a 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Butler received one of the pens from the official signing because, in a rare opportunity for a freshman legislator,

he served as Republican floor leader for the bill that abolished the 50-member Bicentennial Commission and replaced it with a streamlined administration. The other pen went to Rep. Harold Donohue, D-Mass. Standing next to Butler is Rep. Julia Hansen, D-Wash., a member of the Appropriations Committee.

The World-News

Roanoke, Va., Wednesday, December 12, 1973

29



—AP Wirephoto

BICENTENNIAL BILL SIGNED—President Nixon laughs with congressmen in White House's Oval Office Tuesday prior to signing legislation creating American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. With President at right is Virginia

Sixth Dist. Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke. From left are Reps. Ray Thornton, D-Ark.; George E. Danielson, D-Calif.; George H. Mahon, D-Tex., and Harold D. Donohue, D-Mass. Butler is Republican.

The News - 12/13/73 - p. B-1



SIXTH DISTRICT Rep. M. Caldwell Butler shares a laugh with President Nixon yesterday during signing ceremonies in the Oval Office for legislation establishing the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration. Mr. Butler was Republican floor leader for the bill in the House. The measure provides federal grants and matching funds for state Bicentennial projects and abolishes the much-criticized Bicentennial Commission. The new agency will "self-destruct" in 1976.

The News-Va
12/13/73

Government, Congressional Data Available

The Federal Register, the Congressional Record and Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler's voting record are maintained and are available for viewing by the public at the congressman's office here in the U.S. Post Office Building.

The Federal Register is an official daily publication of the federal government. It contains such things as notices, statements, regulations, rulings, listings of federal criteria and performance standards, agency decisions, a record of the delegation of authority, and a record of petitions and applications.

The Congressional Record is a running account of the U.S. Senate and House of Representative proceedings. Accompanying it is the periodical Congressional Record Index.

Mr. Butler's voting record consists of a running account of his attendance in the first session of the 93rd Congress and an itemized list of how he voted.

The office is located in Room 111, and the office is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

COVINGTON VIRGINIAN, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 13, 1973



SIGNS BILL — Congressman M. Caldwell Butler was present recently when President Richard M. Nixon signed a bill for the Bicentennial

administration. Butler, who represents Covington-Clifton Forge-Alleghany and Bath Counties was Republican floor leader for the bill in the U. S. House.

3 Clifton Forge Daily News 12-14-93



SIGNS BILL—Pres. Nixon is shown above talking to Sixth District Congressman M. Caldwell Butler following Nixon's signing of the Bicentennial Administration Bill. Nixon presented one of the pens to Butler following the ceremony.

Va. Delegation Supports Busing Ban

By JACK BETTS

Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Virginia Congressional delegation unanimously supported a measure to prohibit allocation of fuel for forced busing of school students to achieve racial balance after Aug. 1, 1974.

The measure passed a 221-192 vote as an amendment to the National Energy Emergency Act.

Offered by Michigan Democrat John Dingell, the amendment prohibits allocation of petroleum products if such fuels are to be used to transport students to schools

"farther than the public school closest to his home offering educational courses for the grade level and course of study of the student."

It does not however, prohibit fuel use for transportation to relieve overcrowding, to meet the needs of special education or where the transportation is within the regularly established neighborhood school attendance areas.

The bill would not take effect until the current school year is over to avoid disrupting school programs at mid-year.

Dingell told the House that a Library of Congress study

showed that his amendment could save more than 78 million gallons of gasoline each year.

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., said he was unhappy with the entire energy bill because it was so loaded with various amendments but added he voted for the busing amendment because it was the only chance to get it into legislation.

"All these amendments belong in separate legislation,

separately conceived," Butler said. "But the leadership of the House, particularly in my own committee (judiciary) is unwilling to let it (the busing ban) come to the floor and I think it's regrettable."

Rep. Brock Adams, D-Wash., attempted to have the amendment thrown out under a House rule barring amendments non-germane to the legislation at hand, but that motion was overruled.

One long-time backer of the legislation, Rep. Wilmer D. Mizell, R-N.C., told the House the "waste of precious petroleum resources" for court-ordered busing was "staggering, astounding and totally without warrant."

① *CF Daily News 12/14/73*
**Wilson says meet set
to discuss I-64 work**

Delegate-elect Bill Wilson, win and Attorney General Andrew P. Miller are in favor of pushing this highway to completion at the earliest possible date, and I feel," he said, "that it can be done with all of us pulling together."

Wilson said that in addition to himself and Congressman Butler, Sen. David Thornton, Del. H. Dunlop "Buzz" Dawbarn, Del. Charles W. Gunn Jr. and B. C. Moomaw, executive director of the Covington-Alleghany County Chamber of Commerce, will attend.

"This meeting," Wilson said, "is an important step in our efforts to complete this vital highway ahead of schedule. Both Governor-elect God-

Wilson also added that he is making every effort to get a position on the important Roads and Internal Navigation Committee so that he will be in a better position to watch and affect the progress of Interstate 64 and other highways.

Congressman Butler expressly requested that Moomaw be present at the meeting because of his longstanding support of the project and his experience with the Virginia Highway Department.

When contacted at his office, Moomaw said, "this project is now one of the most important things affecting the well-being of this section of Virginia. Since I-64 was first proposed, it has been a major project of the Chamber of Commerce and it's promotion has received the support of all the governing bodies effected. I am fully convinced that it justifies the major effort to complete it which is now being undertaken."

Covington Va 12/14/73
**Early Completion
Of I64 Is Sought**

Delegate-elect Bill Wilson said today he and Congressman M. Caldwell Butler have arranged for a meeting in Richmond on Jan. 11, concerning the possibility of an early completion date for Interstate 64.

Wilson said that in addition to himself and Congressman Butler, those meeting will be, Senator David Thornton, Delegate H. Dunlop "Buzz" Dawbarn, Delegate Charles W. Gunn Jr. and B. C. Moomaw, executive director of the Covington-Alleghany County Chamber of Commerce.

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Staunton, Va., Leader, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1973 5

Butler critical of energy bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R-Va., today called the recently passed energy bill "a pretty disgraceful performance on the part of the House as we pushed through important amendments in an effort to complete the legislation before our adjournment."

Butler, in his weekly radio report to his 6th District constituents, called the legislation "at best a piecemeal, temporary performance which will give the President great powers between now and March 1 to meet the energy problems."

He said thereafter congressional involvement will be

greater, "and I suspect that in the long run this will be more appropriate."

He praised House passage of an energy research and development administration bill that he said goes a long way toward coordinating the nation's research facilities and improving funding of the long-range effort to improve the energy situation.

W-N 12-20-73

Butler raps Congress for energy crisis bill

(19)

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The Daily Advance - 12/22/73 - p. 14

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coordinating the nation's research facilities and improving funding of the long-range effort to improve the energy situation.

Rep. Butler supports firing of Cox *Tupe*

By JACK BETTS
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke today defended President Nixon's firing of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox over a compromise surrendering of the Watergate tapes.

Butler said that when the President gives an order and there is resistance, "he's got no choice but to fire him. What took place between the President and Cox that put him in that position is not clear to me, but maybe Rich-

ardson will clear that up today."

Butler said that when he heard about the proposal to have Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi listen to the tapes, "I thought it was a great compromise and a great way to resolve the issue."

"I cannot help but think the President's discharge of Mr. Cox is consistent with the feeling of the American people over the latitude Cox had. Now the President has to clear all this up or all this

impeachment talk is going to be more difficult to deal with," Butler said.

Butler is a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which may conduct an investigation of the firing if the House leadership decides it is warranted.

"Inasmuch as any impeachment resolutions are going to come to the Judiciary Committee, I have to act more or less in a fact finding capacity and I want to avoid prejudging at this time."

"It upsets me how the President has got the country so upset, and what really is distressing is that this development is obscuring a major administration accomplishment in the Middle East," Butler said.

He added that much of his mail and telephone reaction indicated a strong urge for impeachment of the President, "but there are also a number of calls supporting the President and charging harassment by the press."

W-N-

10/23/73